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FOR ZION'S HERALD. UNIVERSALISM. NO. XI.

If Universalism has in the foregoing numbers been stripped of all the hopes it has indulged, in reference to the nature and will of God, the nature of the penalty of the law and of man, it still has much more solemn when we see them launching inone more shelter from the pelting of the storm of to eternity without hope, and we to bid them faretruth. I purpose in this number to drive it from well, without any prospect of meeting them in the that last shelter, by showing that the atonement, as abodes of eternal felicity. Friends may weep, but that doctrine is held by Universalists, will not pre-vent the eternal misery of the wicked. Mr. Bal-ings which they once enjoyed are gone forever, and lou savs-

" We shall contend that the Mediator is a created and them. dependent being." " Christians have for a long time believed that the temporal death of Christ made an atonement for sin, and that the literal blood of the man who was crucified, has efficacy to cleanse from guilt; but surely, this is carnality and carnal mindedness."† "Now pered with a sweetness of disposition, which was this doctrine is not true. He [Christ] did not come into calculated to make her society pleasant. She posthe world to suffer the penalty of the law, instead of us."; sessed those attractions which drew around her a "God loves us, 'and sent his Son to be a propitiation for large circle of friends. Early in the Fall of 1832, our sins.' What is meant by a propitiation? He does during the period of a Protracted Meeting in the town what is stated by St. John when he says, Behold the L.—, a powerful work of God commenced, Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world. and many were converted. Harriet was among the He does not take away God's wrath, for there is no such number who sought and found the pearl of great thing; but he takes away the fault. Therefore our Sa-price. For a while she walked worthy of the vocaviour says, 'to this end was I born, and for this cause tion wherewith she had been called, and adorned her came I into the world, to bear witness to the truth.' Will profession by a godly conversation. that take away the sins of man? Yes." §

full extent Socinians. Christ suffered, they will and divine. She would often meet with the people have it, nothing which we deserved to suffer. He of God, and seemed to take delight in the ordinances did not die instead of us. His death only bore of his house; and though she was a constant hearer witness to the truth; and it is by the truth only of the word of God, yet she was not a doer. Christhat he saves from sin, or in other words, the only tians often conversed with her on the subject of her way in which Christ saves us, is by persuading us to become better. Let us see the consequences of this theory. To persuade is to influence by mothis theory. To persuade is to influence by mothis theory. tives; and in order to be thus influenced, one must which determines the will. Truth can at any time passed away, until at last, she was suddenly brought be resisted by the mind, and its influence rendered futile. Now if this be a fact, that truth is the only means of saving one, and if an exhibition pared to go. But her hour had come, and she was of truth be the only atonement, so far from its being certain on this ground, that all will be seed ed, it is not sure that any will be; for how can it be known that a proper use will be made of truth? felt prepared to die. "No," she replied, "I have de-How is it known it will not be resisted? If it be said, truth cannot be resisted, then let me ask a To her intimate friend she said, "Prepare to meet question or two. Is Universalism truth? Mr. your God;" and in a few moments closed her eyes Ballou will say "Yes." Are all who have had the in death, without leaving any evidence that her sins system explained to them believers in its validity? were forgiven. er to resist the truth? and if they have power to Let the tear flow, let the heart relieve itself of its burresist now, how is it known they will not retain then, yet we cannot bring her back to earth. that power forever? Beside, it is a fact well es- O ye blooming youth, who are enjoying the blesstablished, that beyond a certain point, habit is posi- ings of health, remember you too must die, and tively unconquerable. I am a habitual rejector of should these lines meet the eyes of those who have the dogmata of Universalism; and I expect my habit will finally become so fixed, as that it will be put off repentance until a dying hour. impossible for me to believe in the truth of the system at any rate. Can any one show that this will not be the case? and yet, admit this, and Mr. B. must admit that I shall never believe the truth; of course, never be saved.

It has been also shown, that the tendency of sin is to weaken the moral powers, so that their proper action will at last be impossible. Let man be made as morally imbecile as sin is fitted to make more interested on one point of doctrine than anothhim; and how can he be favorably affected by er, and that is holiness of heart and life, as an indistruth? It is absurd to suppose that under such pensable qualification for the enjoyment of God and circumstances, he could see aright, or be led by heaven. I have had some uncommon convictions of truth to a right choice. It would be like light fall- mind on this subject of late, and I feel it a duty to ing on a diseased eye, rather the cause of pain than use my one talent in the best manner, and to exert all of knowledge. But suppose it does affect him my influence in spreading this hallowing principle aright, how is he to obey it? The final benefit is throughout the Christian church. I am aware howdependent on his nature, and that nature, as was ever, that the church, in many places has slumbered shown in the last number, cannot be the cause of so long over this vital point, that, to awaken a genersalvation, on account of its weakness. Man's mor- al interest, there must be a mighty effort made. The al powers may hear, but how can they drag them- tones of the pulpit, and of the press, must be long selves, all relaxation and imbecility as they are, to and loud; for there are some, as strange as it may the work of obedience? Speak truth to the rocks appear, who deny the possibility of a sanctified naor trees, and they may obey you, but how can man, ture and of a clean heart in the present life. hardened against the truth, rendered powerless by transgression, and wrapped in the deep slumbers of standard of Christian experience has been lowering unholiness, rouse himself to listen and believe?-He cannot. Yet Mr. B. and his fellows must save him thus, if at all; and thus we see they cannot

Universalists must not here claim (as they often do underhand) the benefits of a vicarious atonement. With that must come the doctrines of depravity, regeneration, the trinity, and future punishment One of these doctrines cannot exist without the other-without all. They must let my atonement alone, or take its fellow articles with it, and give up their system. This they will not do. Then ed to bear the vessels of the Lord, and to go in and let them go to man, to man unaided by God, unin-fluenced by other means, and use their atonement ought to be holy men. Those who stand in the holy fluenced by other means, and use their atonement to save him. Pour upon his ears and heart, if place, to offer up prayer, and to lead the devotions of they can reach it, their sacred, renovating truth; they shall find to their confusion, their exertions hands and pure hearts. If there is one class of men fruitless, like the prayers of Baal's prophets, which brought no fire.

Thus the only means to save sinners from eternal damnation, which are recognized by Universalism, have been tested, and to what conclusion shall holy, is, the important relation they sustain to the we come? Are they adequate causes to change church. The people are instructed to look up to the nature of a state eternal in itself? No. Is their minister as their counsellor and spiritual guide. the goodness of God, His justice, or His will, pledg- And if he commands that respect which is due the ed to accomplish this change? No. Will the na-station he occupies, the church will almost unavoidture of the state itself change the state? No.— ably imbibe the same spirit which he possesses; and Will the nature of man? No. Will the Univer-

\* Ballou on the Atonement, p. 113, Sermons on Imp. Doct. Sub. p. 63, sion. Hear it, and see if it be not rational. The penalty of the law of God is in its own nature eternal; and there is no cause recognized by Universalism adequate to change the nature of that penalty, so as to prevent it from remaining eternal.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

A WARNING VOICE FROM THE GRAVE. It is a solemn scene to stand around the bed of a friend while in the agonies of expiring nature. But ings which they once enjoyed, are gone forever, and their spirits into the hands of that God who gave

These thoughts were suggested to my mind on RIET R-, whose agreeable manners were tem-

But alas, her race was short. The pleasures of So then it seems that Universalists are to the earth attracted her soul away from things heavenly

Month after month and year after year, however

No. Why? Why, if not because they have pow- She has gone. We shall see her face no more.-

Hartford Conn., Oct. 7.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. HOLINESS OUR AIM.

Mr. EDITOR-Having been favored with a place in the Christian church from my youth, I feel much interested in the spiritual welfare of Zion. I feel

There is no need of argument to show, that the down in our church, for some time past; yet there may be, for aught I know, as much Christian principle, and real, ardent attachment to the church and her institutions, as ever there were; but I think not so much personal and practical holiness as formerly.

But the question may properly be asked, what must be done to revive this important work? If it would not be stepping out of my place, I would suggest the importance of having it more thorough in ourselves, as professed ministers of Christ. Those who are call-God's worshipping host, should be men of clean who need holiness more than another, it is the minister of the gospel. This is an essential qualification in preaching the unsearchable riches of Christ.

One other consideration why ministers should be shall say, No. Well then, let us have the conclushare of influence among the people of his charge, fixes in a great measure the standard of Christian experience and Christian enjoyment.

raise the standard in our hearts and lives, and then vation are the order of the day .- It rejects the idea give the lead to our flocks in this matter of vital im- of melioration, and the passion for improvement is and membership of our church. I hope the flame clings to forms, which the mind has outgrown .will spread, until the whole church becomes holy to It will not modify doctrine, in which the intellithe Lord. Even so let it be! It is my prayer, that gence of the age cannot but recognise the stamp of the Lord would make this year a glorious era in the former ignorance. It forbids free inquiry, and in-Methodism as it was, be revived. I think the Lord is with us in this place. Although we have no special revival, yet there is evidently a spirit of labor in

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1836.

Yours in the gospel, E. M. BEEBE. Ipswich, Nov. 8.

good. We expect a revival.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

INTEMPERANCE.

mankind. His design in giving them evidently was, to lead the mind to himself, as the source source of happiness, they become a curse unto their away.

possessor. The immortal soul, not satisfied with

The after which it pants. The drunkard, while bound sense, will, in the moments of serious reflection, hand to free him from their withering thrall. And as it will help him retrace his painful steps from the path of virtue and peace.

Intemperance, however, is far from being confinparty of pleasure in a more deceitful form, and enjoyments of life: in the food which sustains the nature of man, and the drink which assuages his theologian. He might be imprisoned, chained, burnand in the pride of following the senseless fashions of the day. No one is safe from its allurements who does not guard against it. Its origin may be traced to this: having no other source of happiness within reach; and as the soul has affections which are never satisfied, but with something that presents the prospect of endless enjoyment; it is led to an extent which it knows will lead to degradation and death. But as it goes gradualfrom one stage to another, to everlasting woe.

[From "The Amethyst."] THE EXILE. BY BERNARD BARTON. The exile on a foreign strand, Where'er his footsteps roam, Remembers that his father's land

Is still his cherished home. Though brighter skies may shine above, And round him flowers more fair, His heart's best hopes and fondest love Find no firm footing there.

His warmest wishes turn : And elsewhere own, through all the earth. A stranger's brief sojourn. O! thus should Man's immortal soul Its privilege revere; And, mindful of its heavenly goal,

Still to the spot which gave him birth

Seem but an exile here. 'Mid fleeting joys of sense and time, Still free from earthly leaven, Its purest hopes, it joys sublime,

ROMAN CATHOLICS. [Extract from Dr. Channing's Letter in the Western Mes-

Should own no home but HEAVEN

I pass now to another subject. We hear much of the Catholic religion at the West, and of its threatening progress. There are a few here who look upon this alarm as a pious fraud, who consider the cry of "no popery," as set up by a particular sect to attract to itself distinction and funds; but fear is so natural, and a panic spreads so easian explanation. It must be confessed that Protestantism enters on the warfare with Popery un- sibly be of use to his younger brethren. der some disadvantages, and may be expected to betray some consciousness of weakness. Most Protestant sects are built on the Papal foundation Their creeds and excommunications embody the grand idea of Infallibility as truly as the decrees of Trent and the Vatican; and if the people must age, the majority of votes, more daring assumption, the imagination than the pope at Rome.

great foe is the progress of society. The creation the hour of dining. ourselves from all filthiness of the flesh and spirit, and any circumstances, passions or institutions. Ca- be, to exercise in the open air. Particularly, if over us.-N. Y. Star.

portance. I do rejoice and bless the God of heaven, inflaming all minds. It takes its stand in the Past, that the spirit of holiness is reviving in the ministry and this generation are living in the Future. It nistory of the M. E. Church in New England. May quiry is the spirit of the age, the boldest inquiry, stopping no where, invading every region of thought. Catholicism wrests from the people the right to choose their own ministers, and the right the church. The signs of the times are indicative of of election is the very essence of our institutions. It establishes an aristocratical priesthood, and the whole people are steeped in republicanism. It withholds the Scriptures, and the age is a reading one, and reads the more what is forbidden. Catholicism cannot comprehend that the past is not the present, cannot comprehend the revolution which the art of printing, and the revival of learn-Temperance, is that use of the gifts of God, ing have effected. Its memory seems not to come which he designed when he gave them to bless down lower than the middle ages. It aims to impose restraints on thought, which were comparatively easy before the press was set in motion, and from which flows all the mercies and blessings labors to shore up institutions, in utter unconwhich crown his existence. But when they are sciousness, that the state of society, and the modes abused and perverted, and are rested in as the of thinking on which they rested, have passed

The political revolutions of the times are enough this as its portion, and hoping, by diving deeper in- to seal the death-warrant of Catholicism, but it has to the current of wordly pleasure, to find some- to encounter a far more important spiritual revoluthing which will satisfy and fill it, still urges on, tion. Catholicism belongs to what may be called to try again and again, that it may find that good the dogmatical age of Christianity, the age when it would prove the elixir of life to whoever would in the strong fetters of his own debased appetite, swallow it. We have now come to learn, that and the man who makes a god of the pleasures of Christianity is not a dogma, but a spirit, that its essence is the spirit of its divine founder, that it is estify that they are empty and vain. But still they of little importance what church a man belongs to

go on in the same course, not knowing how to es- or what formula of doctrines he subscribes, that cape from their polluting grasp. The man who is nothing is important but the supreme love, choice, carried away into excess, by the strength of his apetites, feels conscious of his degraded condition. life and teachings of Christ. This is the true He sees that he is on a level with the beasts of the Catholic doctrine, the creed of the true church, earth, and at times anxiously longs for some kind gathering into one spiritual communion all good and holy men of all ages, and regions, and destinit is well if he is brought to a consciousness of this, ed to break down all the earthly, clay-built, gloomy barriers, which now separate the good from one another. To this great idea of reason and revelation, of the understanding and heart, of experience ed to such characters as these. It comes in the and philosophy, to this great truth of an advanced civilization. Catholicism stands in direct hostility. How sure then is its fall!

The great foe of the Romish church is not the thirst. It comes in the raiment which is worn, ed. It is human nature waking up to a consciousness of its power, catching a glimpse of the perfection for which it was made, beginning to respect itself, thirsting for free action and development, learning through a deep consciousness that there is something diviner than forms, or churches, or creeds, recognizing in Jesus Christ its own celestial model, and claiming kindred with all who have caught any portion of his spiritual life and disinterested love; here, here is the great enemy ly on, and shuts the door of reason and conscience, its strong passions, brooking no control, and exerting their power every moment, carry their victim for the victory over all superstitions. Reason and and the right, are immortal as their author. Op- purposes forever broken off. pressed for ages, they yet live. Like the central fires of the earth, they can heave up mountains .-It is encouraging to see under what burdens and clouds they have made their way, and we must remember that by every new development, they are brought more into contact with the life giving, omnipotent truth and character of Jesus Christ. It makes me smile, to hear immortality claimed for Catholicism or Protestantism, or for any past interpretations of Christianity; as if the human soul had exhausted itself in its infant efforts, or as if the men of one, or a few generations could bind the energy of human thought and affection forever. A theology at war with the laws of physical na-ture would be a battle of no doubtful issue. The laws of our spiritual nature give still less chance of success to the system, which would thwart or stay them. The progress of the individual, and of society, which has shaken the throne of Rome, is not an accident, not an irregular spasmodic effort, but the natural movement of the soul. Catholicism must fall before it. In truth, it is very much

fallen already.

It exists, and will long exist, as an outward institution. But compare the Catholicism of an intelligent man of the nineteenth century with what it was in the tenth. The name, the letter remain -how changed the spirit. The silent reform spreading in the very bosom of Catholicism, is as important as the reformation of the sixteenth century, and in truth more effectual.

[From the Church Advocate.] THE MINISTER'S DISEASE.

Much has lately been written on this subject.ly, that I see no necessity of resorting to so unkind One who has had some experience of the visitant thus named, offers a few remarks, which may pos-

It is a law of nature, as well as of revelation, that man should have periodical relaxation and rest .-To most of the world, this can or does come, one day in seven. But when does the clergyman have it? On Sunday, most evidently, he is a severe laborer: he must therefore take some other day.choose between different infallibilities, there is After much trial the writer is clearly of opinion much to incline them to that of Rome. This has that Saturday should be the clergyman's day. Let him make it a point of duty, and of habit, to finish and bolder denunciation on its side. The popes his writing on Friday night. This can be done by of our different sects are certainly less imposing to the determined. The mind is as susceptable of habits as the body. It was the writer's practice to I trust, however, that with these advantages, Ca- do most of his writing on a Thursday; and on that holicism is still not very formidable. It has some- day after a considerable practice, his mind came thing more to do, than to fight with seets; its almost as naturally to its task, as the appetite to

Whole No. 372. perfect holiness in the fear of the Lord." Let us tholicism is immovable, and movement and inno- convenient, let a ride on horseback, with a trotting horse, be taken that day. It was some time before the writer could decide, why, on some Sundays, his voice was several tones heavier and much freer. He at last observed this always followed a ride, on such a horse as has been mentioned, and concluded, that his lungs were materially benefitted by the mechanical exercise they received, or in other words, by their being well shaken.

Saturday having been thus devoted to employments, which will fatigue the physical system sufficiently for sound and quiet rest, let an hour or two of additional sleep be taken on Saturday night. Then, on Sunday, the clergyman will rise fresh and vigorous for his labors. He will go through them with a facility which will astonish him-a facility which will contribute immensely to the smooth flow of his spirits, and thus to his religious enjoyment. Let his food on that day be light but nourishing. Let him avoid a hearty supper of solid food, when his public exercises are finished: a mistake into which many clergymen fall, and for which they pay bitterly in what is called " mondayishness." The stomach often craves food after preaching, but then is no time to gratify it, for it is weakened by the unusual exertion of the lungs, and less able to digest, though its appetite be never so

A word as to the tones with which we should speak :-- We have two tones-the tenor and the bass. Common conversation is generally conducted in the latter: and every body knows that we can talk for hours, without fatigue.-So we can preach, if we will talk in the same key: only adding to the volume of the voice, according to the size of a church. And less of this adding is necessary than is supposed. It is not loudness, but distinctness, which makes us audible and understood .-A late judge in Massachusetts, a feeble and sickly man, was always heard in every courtroom in the State, while the stoutest and most vociferous lawvers were often quite unintelligible. He was distinct in his utterance, and taught himself the habit, by reading aloud in his study a half hour every day.

Speaking on the tenor key, straining, screaming, and making the lungs a forcing pump, it is, which scales and excoriates the throat, debilitates the system, and terminates so often in throat-disease, bronchitis and consumption. Most especially is this the case, when the system has been admirably prepared for delaterious impressions, by anxious and hurried labors on Saturday, and protracted writing of a Saturday night. This is a suicidal practice: the clergyman who persists in it, is a traitor to his constitution.

If soreness of the throat has been occasioned less by physical debility, &c., than by some sudden change of weather, let a gargle of Cayenne pepper in warm water, be used. The writer has experienced great benefit from this: indeed, has frequently cured by it a soreness which might have proved obstinate.

These are a few simple hints, thrown together in much haste. But they are the fruit of sober and painful experience; and, if so regarded by our young clergy, may save them many a pang and continue them as blessings to the church; when, otherwise, or the victory over all superstitions. Reason and they might go down prematurely to the grave, mour conscience, the powers by which we discern the true | ing over squandered health, blasted prospects, and

## YANKEE PSALM SINGERS. Our New England brethren are famous for their

cultivation of sacred music, and it forms with them almost a passion, which may be traced to their deep-rooted attachment to the psalms, or rather hymns, which have been handed down to them as precious legacy from their puritan forefathers .-The followers of Cotton Mather doted on the simple and not unmelodious strains which they brought with them from conventicles at home. And if there is any portion of our population who may be said to possess a native taste for music, it is that of New England for the kind in question. They acquire it from their cradle, and it is one of the most agreeable resources, roam where they may over the earth, to rehearse in some distant land the melancholy dirge of Old Hundred or some other well known hymn, which recals the dear remembrance of early days, their school-boy hours, the village church, and a thousand other cherished thoughts of home and kindred. We remember to have been forcibly struck with the excellent moral influence of this part of a New England man's education, in a dreadful storm which we were once a witness to at sea. Our bark was but a tiny shallop of an hundred tons, and seemed to toss on the mountain wave like a feather, that was every moment doomed to be submerged under the angry element. The wind whistled and howled tremendously, and the gale endured for three live long days and nights, threatening every moment to engulf us in destruction. When in this imminent peril, and scarcely with a hope of ever returning more to land, the helm was lashed down, the vessel was placed by her captain with her head lying to, and thus left to her fate. As there was no more to be done, he and the crew retired to their quarters below, and consigned themselves calmly to the destiny that might await them. But we never shall forget the lesson which we read in the example of their conduct at this trying hour. Instead of abandoning themselves to reckless indulgence in liquor, as is too often the usage on such occasions, they began to chime together in harmonious concord, each sustaining his particular part, the beautiful New England hymns which they had so well conned over in their boyhood, and the music of which blended with the loud roar of the tempest, the pelting of the rain, and the alternate bolts of thunder, and vivid flashes of lightning, produced a combination of sublime emotions in the soul which almost disarmed the scene of its terrors by the balm of religious consolation which it seemed to impart to the of dark times, it cannot stand before the light. In

Come, then, my dear brethren, and "let us cleanse this country in particular, it finds no coadjutors in the devoted to pastoral visits, and as much as may be devoted to pastoral visits.

#### FOR ZION'S HERALD. DISCUSSION OF SLAVERY.

The following is the Introduction of the book entitled SLA-VERY, by W. E. Channing, D. D. It is written with an eloquence, unsurpassed by any effort of modern times; and has acquired a just celebrity both in America and Europe. It has in my opinion, some errors, but, like the spots of the sun, their effect is lost in the overwhelming radiance of truth, which pours from every page of it. In animadverting upon the Abolitionists, although striving to be candid, he has not made sufficient allowance for human infirmity, the provocation of the times, and the contradiction of sinners. But his censures flowed from a heart warm with the love of TRUTH and RIGHT. I have selected this article for your columns, because it contains some valuable views upon the importance of discussing MELANCTHON. the question of slavery.

#### INTRODUCTION.

The first question to be proposed by a rational being is, not what is profitable, but what is Right. Duty be primary, prominent, most conspicuous among the objects of human thought and pursuit .-If we cast it down from its supremacy, if we inquire first for our interests and then for our duties, we shall certainly err. We can never see the Right clearly and fully, but by making it our first concern. No judgment can be just or wise, but that which is built on the conviction of the paramount worth and impor-tance of Duty. This is the fundamental truth, the supreme law of reason; and the mind, which does not art from this in its inquiries into human affairs, is doomed to great, perhaps fatal error.

The Right is the supreme good and includes all other goods. In seeking and adhering to it, we secure our true and only happiness. All prosperity, not founded on it, is built on sand. If human affairs are controlled, as we believe, by Almighty Rectitude and Impartial Goodness, then to hope for happiness from wrong doing is as insane as to seek health and prosperity by rebelling against the laws of nature, by sowing our seed on the ocean, or making poison our common food. There is but one unfailing good; and that is, fidelity to the Everlasting Law written on the heart, and re-written and re-published in God's

Word. Whoever places this faith in the everlasting law of rectitude must of course regard the question of slavery first and chiefly as a moral question. All other usiderations will weigh little with him, compared with its moral character and moral influences. The following remarks, therefore, are designed to aid the reader in forming a just moral judgment of slavery. Great truths, inalienable rights, everlasting duties, these will form the chief subjects of this discussion. There are times when the assertion of great principles is the best service a man can render society.-The present is a moment of bewildering excitement, when men's minds are stormed and darkened by strong passions and fiercer conflicts; and also a moment of absorbing worldliness, when the moral law is made to bow to expediency, and its high and strict requirement are decried or dismissed as metaphysical abstractions, or impracticable theories. At such a season, to utter great principles without passion, and in the spirit of unfeigned and universal good-will. and to engrave them deeply and durably on men's ninds, is to do more for the world, than to open mines of wealth, or to frame the most successful schemes of

Of late our country has been convulsed by the question of slavery; and the people, in propor-tion as they have felt vehemently, have thought superficially, or hardly thought at all; and we see the results in a singular want of well defined principles, in a strange vagueness and inconsistency of opinion, and in the proneness to excess which belongs to un-settled minds. The multitude have been called, now to contemplate the horrors of slavery, and now to shudder at the ruin and bloodshed which must follow emancipation. The word Massacre has resounded through the land, striking terror into strong as well as tender hearts, and awakening indignation against whatever may seem to threaten such a consummation. The consequence is, that not a few dread all discussion of the subject, and if not reconciled to the continuance of slavery, at least believe that they have no duty to perform, no testimony to bear, no influence to exert, no sentiments to cherish and spread, in relation to this evil. What is still worse, opinions either favoring or extenuating it are heard with little or no disapprobation. Concessions are made to it which would once have shocked the community :whilst to assail it is pronounced unwise and perilous. No stronger reason for a calm expesition of its true character can be given, than this very state of the public mind. A community can suffer no greater calamity than the loss of its principles. Lofty and pure sentiment is the life and hope of a people. There vas never such an obligation to discuss slavery as at this moment, when recent events have done much to unsettle and obscure men's minds in regard to it.-This result is to be ascribed in part to the injudicious vehemence of those who have taken into their hands the care of the slave. Such ought to remember that to espouse a good cause is not enough. We must maintain it in a spirit answering to its dignity. Let no man touch the great interests of humanity, who does not strive to sanctify himself for the work by cleansing his heart of all wrath and uncharitableness who cannot hope that he is in a measure baptized un to the spirit of universal love. Even sympathy with the injured and oppressed may do harm, by being partial, exclusive, and bitterly indignant. How far the declension of the spirit of freedom is to be ascribed to the cause now suggested I do not say. The effect is plain, and whoever sees and laments the evil should strive to arrest it.

Slavery ought to be discussed. We ought to think. feel, speak, and write about it. But whatever we do in regard to it should be done with a deep feeling of esponsibility, and so done as not to put in jeomrd the peace of the slave-holding States. On this point public opinion has not been and cannot be too strongly pronounced. Slavery, indeed, from its very nature, must be a ground of alarm wherever it exists. Slavery and security can by no device be joined together. But we may not, must not, by rashness and passion, increase the peril. To instigate the slave to insurrection is a crime for which no rebuke and no punishment can be too severe. This would be to involve slave and master in common ruin. It is not enough to say, that the Constitution is violated by any action endangering the slave-holding portion of our country. A higher law than the Constitution forbids this unholy interference. Were our national union dissolved, we ought to reprobate, as sternly as we now do, the slightest manifestation of a disposition to stir up a servile war. Still more, were the free and the slave-holding States not only separated, but engaged in the fiercest hostilities, the former would deserve the abhorrence of the world, and the indignation of Heaven, were they to resort to insurrection and massacre as means of victory. Better were it for us to bare our own breasts to the knife of the slave, than to arm him with it against his master.

It is not by personal, direct action on the mind of the slave that we can do him good. Our concern is with the free. With the free we are to plead his cause. And this is peculiarly our duty, because we have bound ourselves to resist his efforts for his own emancipation. We suffer him to do nothing for him-self. The more, then, should be done for him. Our physical power is pledged against him in case of revolt. Then our moral power should be exerted for his relief. His weakness, which we increase, gives him a claim to the only aid we can afford, to our al sympathy, to the free and faithful exposition of his As men, as Christians, as citizens, we have duties to the slave, as well as to every other member of the community. On this point we have no liberty. The Eternal Law binds us to take the side of

the injured; and this law is peculiarly obligatory, when we forbid him to lift an arm in his own de-

Let it not be said we can do nothing for the slave. We can do much. We have a power mightier than armies, the power of truth, of principle, of virtue, of right, of religion, of love. We have a power, which the pledge of destruction to every institution which pouring itself forth in prayers and persuasions, from the press and pulpit, from the lips and hearts of devoit a conspicuous place, as it most evidently deserves it. ted men, and more and more binding together the wise and good in the cause of their race? All other powers may fail. This must triumph. It is leagued with God's omnipotence. It is God himself acting in the hearts of his children. It has an ally in every conscience, in every human breast, in the wrong doer cannot stand before it. Great moral principles, pure or that spot. They cannot be shut out by territorial lines, or local legislation. They are divine inspirations, and partake of the omnipresence of their Author. The deliberate, solemn conviction of good men through the world, that slavery is a grievous wrong to human nature, will make itself felt. To increase this moral power is every man's duty. To embody and express this great truth is in every man's power; and thus every man can do something to break the chain of the slave.

There are not a few persons, who, from vulgar modes of thinking, cannot be interested in this sub-Because the slave is a degraded being, they think slavery a low topic, and wonder how it can exslavery, regarded only in a philosophical light, is a theme worthy of the highest minds. It involves the gravest questions about human nature and society.the obligations of the community to each of its members, into the ground and laws of property, and above all into the true dignity and indestructible claims of a moral being. I venture to say, there is no subject, now agitated by the community, which can compare in philosophical dignity with slavery; and yet to multitudes the question falls under the same contempt ing tyrant. with the slave himself. To many, a writer seems to lower himself who touches it. The falsely refined, who want intellectual force to grasp it, pronounce it

unworthy of their notice. But this subject has more than philosophical dignity. It has an important bearing on character. Our interest in it is one test by which our comprehension of the distinctive spirit of Christianity must be judg-

Christianity is the manifestation and inculcation of Universal Love. The great teaching of Christianity is, that we must recognize and respect human nature in all its forms, in the poorest, most ignorant, most fallen. We must look beneath "the flesh," to the spirit." The Spiritual principle in man is what entitles him to our brotherly regard. To be just to a weed here, and a weed there, till he got to me, and told this is the great injunction of our religion. To overlook this, on account of condition or color, is to vio-late the great Christian lew. We have scaled the think that it is one design of God, in appointing the vast diversities of human condition, to put to the test and to bring out most distinctly the principle of love. It is wisely ordered, that human nature is not set before us in a few forms of beauty, magnificence and outward glory. To be duzzled and attracted by these would be no sign of reverence for what is interior and spiritual in human nature. To lead us to discern and love this, we are brought into connexion with fellow-creatures, whose outward circumstances are repulsive. To recognize our own spiritual nature and God's image in these humble forms, to recognize as brethren those who want all outward distinctions, is the chief way in which we are to manifest the spirit of Him, who came to raise the fallen and to save the lost. We see, then, the moral importance of the on his death-bed he gave me my liberty, and told me to we determine our comprehension of the Christian heaven. I have seen many Christians I loved, but I have law. He who cannot see a brother, a child of God, a pover seen any I loved so well as my old master, and I man possessing all the rights of humanity under a have no doubt I shall meet him in heaven." skin darker than his own, wants the vision of a Christian. He worships the Outward. The Spirit is not yet revealed to him. To look unmoved on the degradation and wrongs of a fellow-creature, because urned by a fiercer sun, proves us strangers to justice Christianity. The greatest of all distinctions, the on- ing our subscription list. y enduring one, is moral goodness, virtue, religion. Outward distinctions cannot add to the dignity this. The wealth of worlds is "not sufficient for a burnt-offering" on its altar. A being capable of this is invested by God with solemn claims on his fellow- MR. EDITOR-With you, as with many of your patron creatures. To exclude millions of such beings from the general history and character of this Institution are our sympathy, because of outward disadvantages, familiar. From what little I have been able to learn of proves, that, in whatever else we surpass them, we are not their superiors in Christian virtue.

The spirit of Christianity, I have said, is distinguished by Universality. It is universal justice. It respects all the rights of all beings. It suffers no being, however obscure, to be wrong, without condemning the wrong doer. Impartial, uncomprising, fearless, it screens no favorites, is dazzled by no power, spreads its shield over the weakest, summons the mightiest to feebleness of infancy, up to youth and maturity. That its bar, and speaks to the conscience in tones, under their confidence was not missplaced, or their efforts ill-diwhich the mightiest have quailed. It is also univer- rected, its riper years have abundantly shown. For while sal love, comprehending those that are near and those that are far off, the high and the low, the rich and or, descending to the fallen, and especially binding itself to those in whom human nature is trampled under foot. Such is the spirit of Christianity; and nothing but the illumination of this spirit can prepare us to pass judgment on slavery.

These remarks are intended to show the spirit in which slavery ought to be approached, and the point of view from which it will be regarded in the present discussion. My plan may be briefly sketched 1. I shall show that man cannot be justly held and

used as Property. 2. I shall show that man has sacred and infallible rights of which slavery is the infraction. 3. I shall offer some explanations to prevent misapplication of these principles.

4. I s'iall unfold the evils of slavery. 5. I shall consider the argument which the Scriptures are thought to furnish in favor of slavery. 6. I shall offer some remarks on the means of re-

7. I shall offer some remarks on abolitionism.

duties belonging to the times. In the first two sections I propose to show that of last August, when being in the neighborhood, and unslavery is a great wrong, but I do not intend to pass derstanding the Annual Examination was in progress, I sentence on the character of the slave-holder. These obtained an introduction to the gentlemen of the faculty, two subjects are distinct. Men are not always to be and by their politeness took a seat with the Examining interpreted by their acts or institutions. The same acts in different circumstances admit and even require very different constructions. I offer this remark, that to test the truth of report, which I needed no prompting the subject may be approached without prejudice or personal reference. The single object is to settle great principles. Their bearing on individuals will -not on which they had been drilled a week for the ocbe a subject of distinct consideration.

at regular hours; masticate thoroughly; eat more of many present. Classes in Algebra, Geometry, Chemvegetable, and less animal food; eat no fat or oily istry, Botany, Grammar, &c., were also critically examsubstances, and drink only pure, cold water. Ver- ined, with equal honor to their tutors and themselves .-Every effort was successful. Such a luxury, I have selmont Telegraph.

## ZION'S HERALD.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1836.

#### AN AFFECTING STORY.

is growing with every advance of civilization, before which the slave-trade has fallen, which is mitigating ern Christian Advocate. The statement was made by a the sternest despotisms, which is spreading education Methodist Local Preacher, who was himself the sufferer. tianity to the ends of the earth, which carries in itself tality, was present and heard the relation, and repeated it debases humanity. Who can measure the power of Christian philanthropy, of enlightened goodness,

"When I was a lad (said Jack in his sermon) there were no religious people in the neighborhood where I lived. But I had a young master about my own age, who was going to school; and as he was very fond of me, at night he would come into the kitchen to learn me the leshimself. This spirit has but began its work on earth. sons, he had learned himself during the day, at school.— It is breathing itself more and more through litera- In this way I learned to read. When I was well nigh ture, education, institutions, and opinion. Slavery grown up, we took the New Testament, and agreed to read it through verse by verse; and when one would and generous sentiments, cannot be confined to this make any mistake, the other was to correct him, for the purpose of learning to read well. In a short time we both became sensible that we were sinners before God, and jointly agreed to seek the salvation of our souls. The Lord heard our mutual prayer, gave us both religion, and commenced holding meetings for prayer and exhortation mong the black people in the neighborhood.

My old master soon found out what was going on, and was very angry, especially on account of his son's having become religious; and he forbade my holding any more meetings, saving that if I did, he would chastise me severely for it. From that time however, I continued to preach or exhort on Salbaths, and Sabbath nights, and on Monday morning my old master would tie me up, and cut cite the attention and sympathy of those who can discuss or feel for any thing else. Now the truth is, that time to get well, and I was obliged to perform my work

in a great deal of pain from day to day. This state of things continued nearly eighteen months It carries us into the problems which have exercised when on one Monday morning, my master, as usual, had for ages the highest understandings. It calls us to made my fellow slaves bind me to a shade tree in the equire into the foundation, nature and extent of hu- yard, after stripping my back naked to receive the cowman rights, into the distinction between a person and hide. It was a beautiful morning in summer time, and thing, into the true relations of man and man, into the sun shone exceedingly bright, and every thing around appeared very pleasant. He approached me with cool deliberation, took his stand and surveyed me narrowly, but the cowhide hung motionless at his side. It was an eventful moment in the history of his life-when con-

> · Well, Jack, your back is all covered with scars and sores, and I see no place to begin to whip. You incorrigible wretch, how long do you intend to go on in this

'Why, master, just so long as the Lord will let me live,'

was my reply. "Well, what is your design in it?"

Why in the morning of the resurrection, when my poor body shall rise from the grave, I intend to show these scars to my Heavenly Master, as so many witnesse of my faithfulness in his cause here upon earth.

He ordered me to be untied, and sent me to hoe corn in the field. Late in the evening, he came along pulling up me to sit down.

'Jack,' said he, 'I want you to tell me the truth, hon-estly. You know for a long time you have been constantly sore from the cowhide, and had to work very hard, and are a poor slave; now tell me, are you happy or not, under such afflictions as these ? '

'Yes, master, I believe I am as happy a man as there is on earth.'

· Well, Jack, I am not happy. Your religion, you say, teaches you to pray for those that persecute you. Now will you pray for your old master, Jack?'

' Yes, with all my heart,' said I. We kneeled down, and I prayed for him. He came again and again to me, and I prayed for him in the field, till he found peace in the blood of the Lamb. We afterward lived together like brothers in the same church, and question of slavery; according to our decision of it, go on preaching as long as I lived, and meet him at last in never seen any I loved so well as my old

At the instance of a proprietor, we shall send a few numbers of the Herald to several of our brethren beyond the limits of its present circulation. We ask them to exand love, in those universal forms which characterize amine it, and if convenient, to give us their aid in enlarg-

## FOR ZION'S HERALD.

WILBRAHAM WESLEYAN ACADEMY.

its origin, it is emphatically a child of Providence, born not out of due time, but just at a period when the imperious voice of necessity demanded it. Not, however, without labor, in wealth and splendor, amid the rejoicings of an approving populace, but more like Him whose cause it has gloriously subserved, in obscurity and want, with few only to cherish its existence, and aid it through the it has stored the minds of hundreds, if not thousands of our youth, with varied and useful knowledge, it has taught the heart ressons of experience and love, without which, knowlege puffeth up. Under its fostering care and pious councils, many have accepted of proffered mercy. Some have gone to their reward, others remain to preserve it in useful existence, while others still stand

The first I recollect to have heard of this Institution, was nearly eight years since. As I was then about entering upon a thorough course of study, a friend referred me to this Institution, as one that afforded superior facilities for acquiring a preparatory education. On further inquiry, I learned that it stood above parallel in New-England, especially in the esteem of your denomination; and I should probably have availed myself of its advantages, had it not been for some local circumstances connected with another of similar character. These overruled my judgment, and fixed the scene of my studies in another and distant part. The result was, I lost my preposses-8. I shall conclude with a few reflections on the sions for Wilbraham, so that either for want of time, or in terest, I never visited the institution, till about the middle Committee. This of course gave me a fine opportunity casion, as is too often the case, but of the committee's own selection,-they passed a very close examination, I will To PREVENT THE HEAD-ACHE.—Eat moderately not say to the satisfaction only, but to the admiration even

viz., that "the one half was never told me."

One little circumstance which served to exalt the plea- tion as a backslider, here. and took his flight.

The dying sister, once fair as Pleiades, struggled be- any position to be obtained by the visitor. fore us. O my soul, what a burst of feeling! What a The Catholic Church, near the market house, contains which concluded the exercises of that department.

items of which, I may possibly hereafter give you.

Yours, &c.,

AN OBSERVER.

of the Wilbraham Academy was obtained, and the way in paintings, some of them excellent. The one over the which it has been communicated to us, being wholly un- tar struck me as at once ridiculous and blasphemous. It solicited, make it doubly valuable. We hope to hear represents the holy family in the manger, with the Spirfrom him again, as he hints at the close.

mission into the Universalist Society in that place, and Chapel shall continue. that, upon being denied, they manifested some disappoint. The ancient Jesuitical Monastery near the market ment respecting it. Shortly after this, a person by the house, is a stupendous pile of buildings, once the quiet name of J. V. Wilson, we suppose a Universalist preacher in that place, publicly denied the statement, but before halls and apartments ring with the noise and confusion of again as follows:

ply, I say once more, that the infidels of Winchendon NEVER did apply for admission into the Universalist Society there, and of course were not rejected."

this statement to the world, himself; and here it is, in his own words, with his own signature, as published in the Trumpet, some time in August last.

"At our first meeting, we were visited by some skep-tics, or, as they said they should be willing to be called, Free Inquirers or Kneeland men. They said they should like to associate with us in the formation of a Society, or in the advancement of liberal principles."

We are aware how Mr. Wilson will creep out. He will say that they did not apply for admission into the Society, but wished to associate with them in the formation of one. But is such miserable quibbling as this, worthy a professed minister of the gospel? Is it, in short, any thing better than a downright laisehood? Let him extricate himself if he can, from the imputation of "untruth and inconsistency."

Since writing the above, we have seen an attempt by Mr. Whittemore in the Trumpet, to apologize for Mr. Wilson. He saw that his brother had got into a bad place, and he has taken hold of his arm to get him out .--But it won't do. He who gives an impression contrary to the truth, knowing that he is doing so, is guilty of falsehood, to all intents and purposes.

LETTERS FROM REV. DANIEL LEE.-The Christian Advocate and Journal contains two letters from Rev. Daniel Lee, dated April 7 and 19, 1836. They do not contain any thing relative to the mission with which he is connected, but a journal of his travels on the Sandwich Islands, where he has sometime been for the recovery of his health. Nothing however is said respecting his health

MISSOURI CONFERENCE .- We learn from the Western Christian Advocate, that this Conference commenced Bishop Roberts presided. Much Christian affection and harmony prevailed. Their increase has been 1,115. 51 preachers were stationed-11 received on trial-2 located and 2 had died. Collection at the Mission meeting

TENNESSEE CONFERENCE.—The Western Methodist states, that the Annual session of the Tennessee Conference opened at Columbia, Tennessee, Oct. 5th. Bishop Morris presided. Eighteen or twenty were admitted into full connection-ordained deacons, 11 travelling and 11 local-ordained elders, 10 travelling and 15 local.

#### [From our Correspondent] QUEBEC.

Wesleyan Methodists-Their financial operations-Their usages—Plains of Abraham—Government House-Catholic Church and Seminary-Military

works. MY DEAR SIR-After visiting the Falls of Montino renci, which I described in my last, but little of the day remained for viewing the objects of interest in the city .-I therefore took the evening for rest, and deferred the laborious task of perambulating the streets, until the next Monday. On Sunday, I attended the Wesleyan Chapel, and heard an excellent sermon in the good old Wesleyan style. In the evening, I preached myself to a large and attentive assembly. The Wesleyans have no service in the afternoon, till about 6 o'clock, which answers for afternoon and evening. They spend the rest of the afternoon in Sunday School and Bible Class exercises-a most excellent arrangement.

They are here, fair specimens of the Methodism of the cial plans are the same. They have no embarrassments in the last respect, but their fiscal plans work so systematically, that every thing goes on regularly and efficiently. the ministry, and not prescribed rules, (unless those rules | ply:were adequate in their provisions) ought to be the stand-

thing, so common in many parts of New England, called es care, tranquillizes the soul, elevates the spirits when

dom enjoyed. Two days passed like a cheerful evening, Methodism. A man who would not kneel in time of and resulted in this unlooked-for conclusion to my mind, prayer, would hardly be acknowledged as one of the brotherhood, or would be assailed with a good hearty exhorta-

sure of the whole performance, I will relate. On the On Monday, I visited the different resorts of strangers forenoon of the second day, we were invited into the La- in the city. I walked by a fine road through the gate of dies' Department, most splendidly ornamented with vari- St. Louis, to the memorable Plains of Abraham, about two ous choice productions of nature and art, to hear music, miles distant. They are divided, and fenced in as ordina-&c. Here we were interested with several pieces of ry fields. A small monument, a cylindrical pillar on a composition of a very serious character. Two of them pedestal of stones, designates the spot where Wolf fell, by were peculiarly affecting—one describing the character, the following simple inscription—" Here Wolf fell victor and dying scene of a sister, the other the parting of the rious." I next called at the old government residence, or Missionary. While these were being read, every feeling castle of St. Louis, which is but a pile of ruins, having was aroused-every heart was full. The scene describ- been burned a few years since. It hangs on the declivity ed seemed before us! We saw the Missionary! We of the hill, and must have presented an interesting aspect heard him pray, and say, "farewell." The tear started in the picture of the city, in its original state. At its base, in his eye, but wiping it quick away, he asked for strength the rock is nearly 200 feet in perpendicular height. It commands the best prospect of the city and its environs of

gush of sympathy! The God of love was there. Hap- some fine paintings. At every time I called, some kind py moment! It can never be forgotten. The Missiona- of service was going on. All the mummery of European ry Hymn was then sung, accompanied by the piano forte, Catholicism is practised here. The Seminary adjacent to it, is a vast parallelogram, built of massive stone material, Having been so much gratified with the examination, which may bid defiance to centuries. It is encompassed I naturally felt a little solicitude to know by what process by a spacious garden, walled in, and including about seven these results were brought about. I therefore, sought acres. I had here, as in many other cases, to intrude myan opportunity to make some inquiries, which led me to self without much ceremony. I passed through a number a particular knowledge of the whole establishment, some of its apartments, and at last found myself amid the arbors of a garden, in the rear of the edifice, where I met with a priest, who explained to me as well as his broken English would allow, the system of instruction. It is similar We thank the unknown author for the above communi- to that of the College of Montreal, which I described in a cation. The circumstances under which his knowledge former letter. The chapel is decorated with numerous it descending as a dove over the head of Christ, while God as an aged man, looks down from a mass of clouds "Untruth and Inconsistency."—We stated in in the heavens. This profanity however, is of high sancthe Herald, some few weeks since, that the infidels in tion, and will be probably of reputable character, while Winchendon, in this state, had made application for ad- the works of Michael Angelo on the ceiling of the Systine

he finished his letter, he unwittingly admitted that it was military barracks, and its gardens are converted into parade true. We took notice of this, which brought him out grounds. The military works on the cape, or point of the peninsula, exceed all description, and are grand beyond "As the case now stands before the public, it would imagination. They are next to the fortifications of Gibralseem, if this editor be believed, [the editor of the Zion's Herald] that I am guilty of 'untruth and inconsistency,' charges under which I do not like to stand. And in renon, produces a powerful effect. The sight of those works, and more particularly the prospect they afford of surrounding scenery, is alone worthy of a visit to Quebec. They Now the truth of the matter is, Mr. Wilson first made are so extensive as to form a town of themselves.

# FOR ZION'S HERALD.

#### REVIVAL AT MARSHFIELD.

BR. BROWN-It is a matter of great joy to me, to hear through the medium of your paper, of the prosperity of Zion. And I am inclined to think that my brethren in the ministry and membership are like minded. I would therefore, with your permission, say to them, through the medium of your paper, that the Lord has favored us with few drops of mercy in this place. Our church has been on the rise ever since our Camp-Meeting, and some we think have found the blessing of perfect love, while others are hungering and thirsung after it.

Our Four Days Meeting, which commenced on the 27th of September, was a good season; although there were no souls converted, and but two or three who manifested a desire for religion during the meeting. The first Saturday evening after it closed, five came forward for prayers, and on Monday evening five again, three of whom professed to have experienced religion. Since that time, the good work has been going on, and we now number 20 souls who have professed to have found the enjoyment of religion, since our meeting closed.

WILLIAM RAMSDELL. Marshfield, Nov. 8.

FOR ZION'S HERALD. DOVER, N. H.

e have peaceful times in this place. The members of the church are generally well united, the work of holiness is spreading I think in the church, and as a matter of course, some are inquiring what they must do to be savits session at St. Louis, Sept. 14th, and closed the 23d. ed. What might we not expect the Lord would do for us, if we, as a church, lived up to our high privilege? May God grant, that holiness may be more generally sought for and enjoyed by all professing Christians. Then would infidelity and its concomitant evils cease, and the peaceful principles of Christianity prevail, until our world would be revolutionized, and war and oppression be known no more. May God hasten the time.

> Yours, &c. J. PERKINS. Dover, N. H., Nov. 3.

"READING THE SCRIPTURES IN OUR CHURCHES." -We have received a communication from an esteemed brother on this subject. He complains that the? reading of the Scriptures as a part of the pulpit exercises on the Sabbath, is neglected in some cases, though he would not intimate that it is in many. The requisitions of our Discipline on this point, are definite. Our correspondent al-

ludes to them as follows: But whatever the cause is, it should speedily be removed. No minister, I apprehend, can omit this, without neglecting one important ministerial duty. See Discipline, ch. 1, sec. 21, in answer to the question, "What direction shall be given for the establishment of uniformity in public worship among us, on the Lord's day? Let the morning service consist of singing, prayer, the reading of a chapter out of the Old Testament, and another out of the New. In the afternoon, read one or two chapters, &c.

THE YOUNG ROVER-By the author of the "Waymark."-We have perused this little book with much pleasure, and highly approve the character of its contents. As a publication directed to the youthful mind, it cannot but be interesting and beneficial, containing as it does, correct religious instruction, blended with animated and accurate descriptions of country life. To the Sabbath mother country; all their missionary, itinerant and finan- School Library, the "Young Rover" will be a valuable acquisition.

Brother George Coles, at present editor of the New I had a long conversation with one of their stewards .- York Weekly Messenger, and who, by the way, is a good He had learned something of the irregular state of our editor as well as a fine musician, made some remarks in monied plans in the States, and expressed a profound sur- his paper recently, against the use of tobacco. Some of prise that they were not reformed—not merely by the of- his pig-tailed correspondents took offence at this, and reficial authorities of the church in General Conference, but torted, most wonderfully severe, by asking, "Can a if they would not ameliorate them, the people ought to Christian consistly indulge himself in the use of instrurender them a practical nullity. The actual wants of mental music?" The following is Brother Coles' re-

It is certain that the love of music is innate in many, ard of their allowances. The whole secret of the success but, so far as we are acquainted with the subject, the love of their finances, is the weekly class collections. This of tobacco is not, but the reverse. In the beautiful degentleman was intelligent and pious, and the throwing scriptions of heaven, given us in the Bible, it is often intelligent and pious, and the throwing scriptions of heaven, given us in the Bible, it is often intelligent and pious, and the throwing scriptions of heaven, given us in the Bible, it is often intelligent and pious, and the throwing scriptions of heaven, given us in the Bible, it is often intelligent and pious, and the throwing scriptions of heaven, given us in the Bible, it is often intelligent and pious, and the throwing scriptions of heaven, given us in the Bible, it is often intelligent and pious, and the throwing scriptions of heaven, given us in the Bible, it is often intelligent and pious, and the throwing scriptions of heaven, given us in the Bible, it is often intelligent and pious, and the throwing scriptions of heaven, given us in the Bible, it is often intelligent and pious, and the throwing scriptions of heaven, given us in the Bible, it is often intelligent and pious, and the throwing scriptions of heaven, given us in the Bible, it is often intelligent and pious and the scriptions of heaven, given us in the Bible, it is often intelligent and pious and the scriptions of heaven are scriptions. into the conversation many details of Christian experience and evangelical remarks, in the genuine Wesleyan style, is unclean, or defileth, shall enter that holy place. It is added much to the interest of the conversation.

The Methodists here, glory in the valuable old usages of the cause. They all kneel in prayer, and each man, woman and child, with hymn book in hand, sings with might and main, along with the leader. The result is a lively devotion, in striking contrast with that cold, dead thing, so common in many parts of New England, called NOVEMBER 16, 183 depressed, calms them wh

of the first feelings of which children and young people for study, and relieves it a hard task. Among d of home; and where the we have no doubt, the fa ferable to the musical fest confess that we would soo ano, than all the argumen

So had we, Br. Coles. 1 like to instrumental music, companiment to church si this prejudice fast wearing struments are not only a in most cases, indispensabl time, to give our thoughts A REFORMER.-A Un

by the name of John Gre ed a pamphlet, which he · The Bramble: an Ex formed on the plan of to those in favor of Bible To Mr. Whittemore most p

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more himself, was at first preachers were. Will not this? That the denomin from his own statements made. Although Mr. Whitten ranks late, we rejoice tha pleasure in saying, that sin he has labored heartily and we have understood, he ha sition from those of whom things. We very much

to enlist so few of his min and with him, we " most there is even one man am preacher of the gospel-a standard of the age, as to e ting liquors, and to publis practice of drinking rum, quors that will make men Some opinion may be for following sentences. Shall we tamely submit

low them to rivet upon our slavery? No! Let every religion, say in the tones spurn your base attempts to warp it into submission to y 'The wisdom of God is stroying and rebellious chil perance societies.) Why i your Father, and his holy v 'The doctrine of total ab-ble doctrine; it is at war wi

be considered a human indoes not approve, cannot star 'Hang the banner on the rights of our republic. She freely spoken marshal the ELECTION, then look well every heart a shield, and a to preserve the ark of our p We are glad to see by th

the above pamphlet has l Hoe ;" designed to uproot

The article in our last pay ied from a small book, ca ment;" by the Author of books were written by a pic long been confined to her d sirous of doing good, she h ments for some time past which are full of wholesom The third and last is now in

MENAGERIE.\*—A pape they have a law in that St upon show-men who make gull the credulous and unse ty, and adds, " when they they exhibit nothing promonkies, a camel, and a f imals, which every boy is heart's content, but which every year. They genera day comes, the pavilions a bills, and every individual and out of humor. The ear they change the names of promises—and have larger The State of Indiana will no imposing " heavy penalties Very few juries would agre When they pass a law prohil they will accomplish someth

\* Pronounced Me-nah/-zhe-re Fanny Wright Darusme

siderable effort has been ma place for her to lecture in, York Spectator says, that a she recently furnished in the cormorant appetite for stupi Since writing the above, tigator, that she has become land in the publication of graphs she has as yet wr The arrangement is, for Mr. Church, and she is to look fore, addresses the public

of a stump orator; every se phrase, "Fellow-citizens," decent and respectable peop from the Investigator, annoumentioned. On these united efforts,—the Church, and the other t the Nation, we hope to com

cannot be well separated. BLIND CHORISTERS, -T Mr. Young's Church in Sur tirely of the pupils of the Blind, in Pearl street;—six performances are highly cre mit to memory the several h the text, with a remarkably

These singers have been tioned, by the Boston Acade What an interesting cons benevolent heart, to see eff tion and employment of the

Thanksgiving in Rho

ve over the head of Christ while

looks down from a mass of clouds

profanity however, is of high sanc-

pably of reputable character, while

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R ZION'S HERALD. DOVER, N. H.

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Vov. 3.

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lover-By the author of the " Wayperused this little book with much ly approve the character of its contents. irected to the youthful mind, it cannot and beneficial, containing as it does, nstruction, blended with animated and ons of country life. To the Sabbath e "Young Rover" will be a valuable

Coles, at present editor of the New ssenger, and who, by the way, is a good a fine musician, made some remarks in y, against the use of tobacco. Some of respondents took offence at this, and renderfully severe, by asking, "Can a y indulge himself in the use of instru-The following is Brother Coles' re-

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depressed, calms them when agitated, and produces some of the first feelings of which our nature is capable. Among children and young people, we find it prepares the mind for study, and relieves it after it has been oppressed with needed by us. Yes, and needed by us too, say you. a hard task. Among daughters, we know it creates a love Well, we doubt it not. But then, you have more resour-of home; and where there are sons as well as daughters, ees than we have. If we cannot get it from subscribers, we have no doubt, the family concert is infinitely preferable to the musical festival; and, for our own part, we confess that we would sooner hear a good tune on the piano, than all the arguments against it we ever heard in

So had we, Br. Coles. Many persons have a strong dislike to instrumental music, especially when used as an ac- would save us from much anxiety, and make us feel quite companiment to church singing. But we are glad to see rich. Now we do not mean to dun. We only mean to this prejudice fast wearing away. Judiciously used, in- be understood, that we want our pay without fail. struments are not only a great help, but in our opinion, time, to give our thoughts at length on the subject.

A REFORMER .- A Universalist preacher in Woburn, by the name of John Gregory, has written and publish ed a pamphlet, which he entitles

' The Bramble: an Expose of Temperance Societies, formed on the plan of total abstinence. Published for those in favor of Bible Temperance in the town of Wo

Mr. Whittemore most pitifully begs the public not to receive the sentiments of this pamphlet, as the sentiments of the Universalist community in general, and asserts that he knows that they are not.

A great change then, must have recently taken place, for we know that that "community" has been the most bitter, sneering, and abusive enemy which the friends of the Temperance reform have had to encounter. There is hardly a town in New England, where there are Universalists, but what will attest to the truth of this assertion. We are inclined to the opinion, that Mr. Whittemore himself, was at first a sneerer, as most Universalist thirty-eight hundred millions in a year!! We believe preachers were. Will not the records of his paper show this? That the denomination is so, we should judge from his own statements, which he has occasionally

Although Mr. Whittemore came into the Temperance ranks late, we rejoice that he is there; and we take tertaining reading, making a volume in a year, of 576 he has labored heartily and efficiently in it, although, as October has a Galopade by Zeuner. We would suggest we have understood, he has been met with violent oppothings. We very much regret, that he has been able If simple and flowing, but chaste airs, were selected or to enlist so few of his ministerial brethren into the work. and with him, we " most deeply deplore the fact," that there is even one man among them, " professing to be a preacher of the gospel-a herald of peace and good-will to men-whose sentiments are so far below the moral standard of the age, as to encourage the use of intoxica-

following sentences.

'Shall we tamely submit to their maximators, and are low them to rivet upon our hands the galling manacles of slavery? No! Let every lover of liberty, of justice, of religion, say in the tones of thunders, No! We will ted. Half of the store was blown into the Androscoggin, and the other half into the street, the roof jumpling down spurn your base attempts to chain the free-born mind, or and the other half into the street, the roof tumbling

your Father, and his holy word."

'The doctrine of total abstinence is not therefore a Bi-

ble doctrine; it is at war with God's holy word; and must be considered a human invention. What the Almighty does not approve, cannot stand.'
'Hang the banner on the outer wall, and guard the 'Hang the banner on the outer wall, and guard the rights of our republic. Should those of whom we have freely spoken marshal their forces at the approaching ELECTION, then look well to your interests. Let us see every heart a shield, and a drawn sword in every hand, to preserve the ark of our political safety.'

books were written by a pious lady of this city, who has long been confined to her dwelling by indisposition. Desirous of doing good, she has employed her leisure moments for some time past in writing these little books, the sound instruction and good advice.

Melancholy accident at Great Pairs. One of them shot a squirrel, which lodged in the tree. One of the company, Mr. Diamond Pearl, a young man of about The third and last is now in course of publication

MENAGERIE."-A paper printed in Indiana says, that they have a law in that State, imposing heavy penalties next morning, at eight o'clock, he was to have been marupon show-men who make great promises in show-bills to ried .- Ports. Jour. gull the credulous and unsuspecting part of the community, and adds, "when they have got hold of the money, they exhibit nothing promised, except a few obscene monkies, a camel, and a few other pent up, starving animals, which every boy in the country has seen to his imals, which every boy in the country has seen to his constant the property of the proper heart's content, but which have changed their names that they fat as fast now as they did when he fed them every year. They generally make a great show on their bills, and promises of extensive pavilions, but when the day comes, the pavilions are scarcely as large as their of the pavilions are scarcely as large as the pavilions are scarcely as large as the pavilion are scarcely as bills, and every individual generally goes home disgusted Gazette. and out of humor. The caravans come again and againthey change the names of their animals—make greater promises—and have larger bills, the result is the same."

The State of Indiana will not cure the evil by a statute

Relef of the Money Market.—we are authorized to state, which we do with the greatest satisfaction, that the Banks of this city have united in an arrangement by which they will use their best efforts to afford all the relief in imposing "heavy penalties" for humbugging show-bills.

Very few juries would agree upon a verdict in such cases.

When the work of the money market. We understand that they have agreed to discount to an amount which they will accomplish something; but not before.

Fanny Wright Darusmont is now in the city. Considerable effort has been made by the infidels to obtain a place for her to lecture in but without success. The N place for her to lecture in, but without success. The N.

of a stump orator; every sentence commencing with the granted nem. con. phrase, "Fellow-citizens," placing herself on a level with It would seem from the Bangor Courier that the lawdecent and respectable people. The following paragraph from the Investigator, announces the arrangement above-ing on the locket of the Court of Common Pleas at a recent mentioned.

On these united efforts,—one attending to the affairs of the Church, and the other to the affairs of the State or of the Nation, we hope to combine a double interest, which Foreign Wheat .- The Baltimore weekly report of the

BLIND CHORISTERS,—The choir of singers at Rev. Mr. Young's Church in Summer street, is composed entirely of the pupils of the excellent Institution for the Blind, in Pearl street;—six males and six females. Their performances are highly creditable to them. They commit to memory the several hymns to be sung through the day, and sing them without the slightest variation from the text, with a remarkably clear and distinct pronunciation.

The day of the pupils of the excellent Institution for the Blinds in the summer street, is composed to the first of the year has been the whole import since the first of the year has been 163,408 bushels.

Mysterious Disappearance.—Mr. Charles West, of the firm of West & M'Clure, flour merchants, disappeared very suddenly about eighteen days since. He started off from the mill to get a \$100 bill changed, and when last seen was walking alone along a low path leading to Marietta. It is supposed he had been waylaid and murdered.

The grand jury of the U. S. Circuit Court in New York
These singers have been qualified for the station men-

tioned, by the Boston Academy of Music. What an interesting consideration! How grateful to a ment. benevolent heart, to see efforts put forth for the instruc-

TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

we must go without it. And what will our creditors say We trust our prompt subscribers will send on their money in advance, as they generally do. We have about \$3000 arrearages due. Come, delinquent friends, pay it up. You could do it with but very little trouble. It

One word more. Besides all this, we have \$1000 due in most cases, indispensable. We intend at some future from discontinued subscribers! which if they were to pay, would be a great help to us, and to them too, inasmuch as they love justice and a clear conscience.

D. H. ELA. Nov. 15. Agent for Zion's Herald.

COMMON SCHOOL ASSISTANT .- This is a monthly paper, the object in the publication of which, is the improvement of common schools. It is edited by J. Orville Tay. lor, and published at Albany, at 50 cents per annum. At the end of four months after its commencement, it had 15,000 subscribers; at seven months, 20,000; and now, nearly a year, 30,000. It is recommended by the first men in the State of N. Y. We think all school teachers would be benefited by its perusal.

TACKS .- There are three manufacturers of this article in the county of Plymouth, each of whom makes 15 millions per week! In Massachusetts it is supposed there there are none manufactured in America, out of Massa-

THE AMERICAN MAGAZINE.-This work is now published by Mr. N. P. Hawes for Bodwell & Bacon .-It is issued monthly, contains 48 pages of useful and enpleasure in saying, that since he has espoused the cause, pages. Each number contains a page of music; that for sition from those of whom he had reason to expect better two or more pages of vocal music, arranged for the piano. written for its pages, it would much enhance its value.

#### General Intelligence.

Horrible Accident by Powder in Rumford .- On Monstandard of the age, as to encourage the use of intoxicating liquors, and to publish a pamphlet vindicating the practice of drinking rum, gin, whiskey, and all other liquors that will make men drunk."

Some opinion may be formed of the pamphlet, from the following sentences.

Arribotaction by Joeck in Rumford, and a week, the store of Otis C. Bolster, Esq. in Rumford, was blown up by a cask of powder being set on fire.—

Mr. Bolster had just been getting a stock of goods in his store, and among other articles was a cask of powder.—

His customers had been trying the powder, and had left some particles upon the top of the cask. Mr. Bolster's level in the practice of Otis C. Bolster, Esq. in Rumford, was blown up by a cask of powder being set on fire.—

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Mr. Bolster had just been getting a stock of goods in his store, and the practice of Otis C. Bolster blowing sentences.

Shall we tamely submit to their machinations, and alShall we tamely submit to their machinations, and alabsence of his father, took a coal of fire and thus set the warp it into submission to your nefarious schemes.

'The wisdom of God is impeached by his peace-destroying and rebellious children, (i. e., members of Temperance societies.) Why is it that you make war against the other had his hely word.

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As an instance of the superior sailing and management As an instance of the superior saling and management of American vessels, it may be interesting to state, that the bark Garland, of Boston, sailed from Charleston on the 6th of August, proceeded to Copenhagen, discharged her cargo, went down to Gottenburg, took in a cargo, and arrived at this port on Thursday evening, in company with the Swedish brig Iris, which left Stockholm paly two days and Elsineur only three days after the Garland left Charleston.

Expedition to Liberia .- The parent Colonization Seci-We are glad to see by the Trumpet, that an answer to the above pamphlet has been written entitled "The Hoe;" designed to uproot the Bramble of John Gregery.

The article in any lest paper, beaded Autumn was contained to the arms of th The article in our last paper, headed Autumn, was copied from a small book, called "Reflections in Retirement;" by the Author of "Pious Thoughts." These pooks were written by a pious lady of this city, who has

work go on .- N. Y. Com. Adv. 24 years of age, ascended the tree to secure the game.— When about 40 feet from the ground a limb, which he had hold of, gave way, and he fell. He never spoke after striking the ground, and survived only one he

Apples for Hogs .- We have made some enquiries latof the particular attention of farmers .- Northamp

Relief of the Money Market .- We are authorized to When they pass a law prohibiting in toto such exhibitions, cannot fall to effect this important and highly desirable object. -Atlas.

Female Advocate.—In the Rhode Island legislature, or Friday last, a petition for Joseph Salisbury, imprisoned or

place for her to lecture in, but without success. The N.

York Spectator says, that a few more specimens, such as she recently furnished in that city, would disgust the most cormorant appetite for stupidity and nonsense.

Since writing the above, we perceive by the last Investigator, that she has become init editor, with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editor, with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editor, with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editor, with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editor, with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editor, with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editor, with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editor, with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editors with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editors with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editors with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editors with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editors with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editors with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editors with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editors with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editors with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editors with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editors with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editors with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editors with Mr. Knestigator, that she has become init editors with Mr. Knestigator, that the Mr. Knestigator with Mr. Knestigator w tigator, that she has become joint editor with Mr. Knee- was able to work, when he had his liberty, was a good land in the publication of that paper. The para- husband, and provided well for his family, who now were graphs she has as yet written, are beneath criticism. In a suffering condition. She therefore wished he might be discharged from prison, and would prevent his coming into the State again. She would even remove further Church, and she is to look after the State. She there- from the State. The advocate used too powerful argufore, addresses the public with the masculine boldness ments to be resisted by the House, and the petition was

> ion, no less than twenty-five hundred cases, and on that of the Supreme about to commence its sittings, six-

market states that the imports of foreign wheat into that city during the month have been 43,408 bushels, and that the whole import since the first of the year has been

held as a nuisance! This is certainly a novel present

rash, and bawel complaints. The new Silk Factory is to commence operations in Dedham next week. When in full operation it will run 1600 spindles and employ 100 females.

ZION'S MERALD.

[From the Washington Globe.] IMPORTANT TO PENSIONERS.

The following circular from the Treasury Department, is published for the information of all pensioners:—

CIRCULAR. Treasury Department, 2d Comptroller's Office, Sept. 29, 1836.

The Agent for paying pensions at -Sir in order to guard more effectually against a repeti-tion of frauds, as heretofore practiced by the production of forged papers, the first three following additional rules will be observed by the accounting officers of the treas-

must be in the presence of at least one witness, other than the magistrate before whom it is acknowledged,—
No payment to an attorney will be allowed unless supported by a voucher thus executed.

2. In all cases where the signature of the pensioner of his attorney is required, such pensioner or attorney will write his name at length, if capable of so doing; other-wise, his signature may be by mark or cross, in which case the execution must be in the presence of at least one competent witness, other than the justice or notary who acts officially in the case.

3. No payments will in future be made to any pensioner either in person or by attorney, who has not applied for pension for more than one year, without the production of evidence of his identity, as prescribed in the instructions from this office of June 10, 1833, chapter 1, section 2, and form B; nor until such evidence has been transmitted to the commissioner of pensions, and a special direc-tion authorizing the payment has been given.

4. In cases where a certificate has been issued by the onnmissioner of pensions, to the widow or children of an officer or soldier under the act of June 7, 1832, or under the act of May 15, 1828, no proof of the relationship of the applicant to the deceased officer or soldier is to be required by the pension agent, that proof having been nesarily filed in the office of the commissioner of pen sions prior to the issuing of such certificate.

Respectfully, sir, Your obedient servant, ALBION K. PARRIS, Comptroller.

Experiment .- The followers of Abner Kneeland o Boston, have made up a company large enough to take up two townships, and to settle them. Their plan is, we be-

A young student at law in New York has been fined fifteen dollars for disturbing a congregation upon the Sabbath. We suppose being a lawyer, he considered himself entitled to break the law with impunity. He is by this time convinced of his error.

Well done .- A fellow attempted to break into a housin New York, a few nights since, when a lady caught his leg as he thrust it in at the window, and held him until e males came and took charge of him.

It is stated in a recent temperance report that one hundred thousand bushels of grain are distilled every month in the single city of New York. The staff of life converted into poison and death!

The barn of Mr. Luke H. French, of Skowhegan, Me. was consumed by fire on Wednesday night last, with its contents, hay, grain, farming utensils and seven head of cattle. It was set on fire by the father of Mr. French. Improvement of the Mariner's Compass .- By two ad-

justments, causing the cardinal points on a cord to correspond with the same points of the horizon, the mariner is saved the trouble of allowing for the variation in steering, and the expense of variation plates, &c. It will soon be

stolen a piece of calico from a shop in Chatham street. "Did you steal the calico, Ann," said the Magistrate. "Sure an I did, your honor," said the woman with a smile. "And why did you steal it," said the magistrate. Why to make a gownd, to be sure."

Telescopes.—We are gratified to learn that Newarksollege has recently purchased one of the most powerful reflecting Telescopes in the United States. There are but three of equal power in this country. It was manufactur-ed by Amasa Holcomb, Esq. of Massachusetts, and is on the Herschellan plan. Its length is fourteen feet, with a ten inch speculum .- Wilmington (Del.) Gaz.

Population.—A man at Claddah, Ireland, lately presented his thirty-eight child for baptism.

REMEMBER THE POOR. The Annual Sermon before the Church Street Benevo lent Society will be delivered on Sunday evening next, by Rev. Abel Stevens, at the Church St. Church, and

on taken up in aid of the objects of the Society
14.

P. DYER, Sec. from the American Boar this city on the 5th December, for the Sandwich Islands Those who wish to send letters to the Oregon Mission may have an opportunity. The editor of this paper wi take the charge of such, and see that they are forwarded.

All communications respecting the financial concerns of the Missionary Education Society, may hereafter be made er, do; Maine, Bangor; Echo, Saco; Jane, Augusta to the subscriber. BENJ. F. NUTTING, Treasurer.

A. STEVENS, Cor. Sec'y.

The Annual Examination at Newbury Seminary, will be on the 21st and 22d of the present month. A punctual attention of the Visiting Committee is respectfully re-

-Editors in New England and New York are re- Kirkby, Halifax; Freetown, (Br.) Stanwood, Yar quested to insert the above article in their papers. D. M. CRANE. S. STEBBINS.

Brookline, Oct. 16th, 1836.

Bellows Falls, Vt., Nov. 14.

DEDICATION. MR. EDITOR--Please to insert in the Herald, that we expect to dedicate our new Chapel in this village, on Thursday, the 1st day of December next.

E. Mason.

E. Mason.

E. Mason.

COMMUNICATIONS,

M. Bidwell-F. G. Messer-J. W. futtle-T. W. fucker -E. A. Rice (the books were sent) -S. F. Bell (it is a rare case that we can send the same No. twice. It could have been only in the first instance)—P. Bourne, O. Scott (we have no subscriber by the name of Hannah Emerson)—C. S. Gilman—J. Adams—P. Green—E. Mason—H. Cummings—T. Goddard—F. Dane—J. Stevens—M. Alley—A. D. Merrill—T. Mason and G. Lane—L. Crocker—P. M. Lancaster—W. C. Larrabee—F. Nutting.

MARRIED,

ury.
1. In every case where the pensioner employs an attorney to receive his pension, the execution of the power torney to receive his pension, the execution of the power Ritchie, of Boston, to Miss Caroline J. Richards, daugh-

DIED,

In this city, Harriet Newell, daughter of Samuel Samson, 21; on Sabbath last, Mrs. Hannah Bowker, wife of Mr. Edmund Bowker, aged 30, member of the Bennet St. Church. Her death was peaceful and happy. In Cambridge, 5th inst. Mrs. Eunice Por

In Framingham, 4th inst. of scarlet fever, Benjamine W. Buttrick, 21. In Providence, Mrs. Susan, Widow of the late Mr. Geo. Mann, of Wrentham, Mas. 90. In Rushville, N. Y. 25th ult. Mr. Elisha Loomis, for-

nerly Missionary Printer at the Sandwich Islands. In Montreal, of inflamation of the brain, from the effects of a blow of a stone thrown incautiously by a boy in the street, Letitia Maria, daughter of Mr. Thomas Lett, aged 12.

Mrs. CELIA LEWIS, departed this life Oct. 6th, 1836, aged 40, leaving a husband and five children to lament their loss. She was sick of a fever 25 days, during which she enjoyed great peace of mind, and holy triumph in prospect of death. Having lived a pious life, she died a

happy death.
Also on the 5th of the same month, Mrs. Ann Davis, died in the Lord after a protracted sickness of consump-tion, aged 40, leaving a husband and two children to mourn their loss. She also took her departure from all below in a blessed state of mind, ready to depart and b

lieve, to try the experiment of establishing and sustaining aged 32, passed throught the valley of the shadow of death, tearing no evil. Her departure was happy and

These three were all members of the Methodis Episcopal Church in this city. They have showed the surviving members, the reality, power and happy sup port of the religion of the gospel of Jesus Christ. A. D. SARGENT.

Providence, R. L. Nov. 8.

## Ship News.

PORT OF BOSTON.

Monday, Nov. 7. Arrived, brigs Wm. Boothby, (Br.) Cochran, Windsor Richmond Packet, Walker, Newburyport—Br., schs. Ed. ward & Mary, Crosby, Yarmouth; Margaret, Aiken, Windsor; John Ryder, Spinney, Argyle, N. S.; Congress Bohaker, Digby; Union, Kenney, do; Martha Grace Cole, Dorchester, N.B.; Oracle, Muirhead, St. Andrews pond with the same points of the horizon, the mariner is saved the trouble of allowing for the variation in steering, and the expense of variation plates, &c. It will soon be before the public.

Simplicity.—An Irish woman by the name of Ann Lavy, was brought up to the Police, charged with having stolen a piece of calico from a shop in Chatham street.

Cleje, Dorchester, N.B.; Oracle, Muirhead, St. Andrews; Perseverance, St. John, N. B.; Lark, Cole, Cumberland, N. B.—schs. Splendid, Bowman, Eastport; Lydia, Staples, Castine; President, McCarty, Westport; Polly & Clarissa, Williams, Richmond, Me.; Albion, Herriman, Bangor; Ploughboy, Bowden, York; Two Brothers, Brown, Rye; Wm. Tell, Benn, and Cordelia, Card, Dostoner, Filiza Inne, Vivalhayare, Tregon, Ranger, Staples, Castine; President, McCarty, Westport; Polly & Clarissa, Williams, Richmond, Me.; Albion, Herriman, Bangor; Ploughboy, Bowden, York; Two Brothers, Castine; President, McCarty, Westport; Polly & Clarissa, Williams, Richmond, Me.; Albion, Herriman, Bangor; Ploughboy, Bowden, York; Two Brothers, Castine; President, McCarty, Westport; Polly & Clarissa, Williams, Richmond, Me.; Albion, Herriman, Bangor; Ploughboy, Bowden, York; Two Brothers, Castine; President, McCarty, Westport; Polly & Clarissa, Williams, Richmond, Me.; Albion, Herriman, Bangor; Ploughboy, Bowden, York; Two Brothers, McCarty, Westport; Polly & Clarissa, Williams, Richmond, Me.; Albion, Herriman, Bangor; Ploughboy, Bowden, York; Two Brothers, McCarty, Westport; Polly & Clarissa, Williams, Richmond, Me.; Albion, Herriman, Bangor; Ploughboy, Bowden, York; Two Brothers, McCarty, Westport; Polly & Clarissa, Williams, Richmond, Me.; Albion, Herriman, Bangor; Ploughboy, Bowden, Westport, Filiza Interview, McCarty, Westport, Polly & Clarissa, Williams, Richmond, Me.; Albion, Herriman, Party McCarty, Westport, Polly & Clarissa, Williams, Richmond, Me.; Albion, Herriman, McCarty, Westport, Polly & Clarissa, Williams, Richmond, Me.; Albion, Herriman, McCarty, Westport, McCarty, Westport, McCarty, Newburyport; Eliza Jane, Vinalhaven; Tremont, Ban gor-sloops Boston Packet, Portsmouth; Independence

gor—sloops Gloucester. Cleared, ships Samarang, Meacom, Batavia; Charlotte Cleared, ships Samarang, Meacom, Datavia; Charlotte, (new) Willcut, Savannah—brigs Falconer, Winsor, Antwerp; Æolus, (Danish) Jansen, Copenhagen; Lapwing, Larrabee, Bath—schs. Hitty Tom, Chase, Norlolk; Octavia, Churchill, Hartford; Cornelia, Jordan, Bangor; Sophronia. Trefethen, Portsmouth; New Union, Wads phronia, Trefethen, Portsmouth; New Uni-

TUESDAY, Nov. 8. Arrived, brigs Paris, Symons, Archangel; Alderman Snow, Bridgeport, C. B.; Apollo, Haskell, Pembroke, Me—Br. schs. Lombard, Blatchford, Cumberland, N. S. Catharine McGill, Lockhart, Windsor; Hunt, Dart, Truro, N. S.; Experiment, Allen, Yarmouth, N. S.; Catherine, Anderson, Digby—schs. Reeside, Sherwood, New York; Renown, Lovell, do; Tremont, Reed, do; Compliance, Sparrow, do; Splendid, Patterson, do; Albany Packet, Bearse, Albany; Constitution, Bray, Lubec; Fly, Locke, and Register, Locke, Rye; Caroline, Rich, Bangor; Alice, Myrick, and Texas, Waterhouse, Hallowell; Alex. Cumming, Sears, Sandwich; Pearl, Newburyport

op Elizabeth, Gloud Also arr. brig Nortolk, New York. Also arr. brig Norlolk, New York.

Cleared, ship Suviah, Moody, Mobile—brigs Acadian,
Lane, Halifax; Harry King, (Br.) Cochran, Windsor;
Billow, (Br.) Burgess, do; Forest, Rich, Norlolk; Margaret, Marston, Gardiner—schs. Congress, (Br.) Bohaker,
Digby; Victor, Cammett, Albany; Trio, Nickerson, N.

sloop Fame, do.

NOTICE.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the New England Conference Missionary Education Society will be held at 3 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, 16th inst. at the Herald Office. The following gentlemen form the committee by the appointment of the last N. E. Conference:—W. Fisk, J. Horton, T. C. Pierce, D. Fillmore, J. Hamilton, J. Sanborn, J. Sleeper, A. H. Brown. WEDNESDAY, Nov. 9. maker, Cronstadt; Hercules, Peterson, Bahia; Centurion, Spooner, Sydney; Alfred Tyler, Carpenter, do; Cora, Goodwin, do; Diligence, Woodbury, do; Adriatic, Macloon, do; Favorite, (Br.) Card, Windsor; Tom Cringle, Barker, New Orleans; Nelson Clark, Crowell, do; Asia, Hawthorn, Richmond; Thos. & Edward, Young, Jewis Markey, Parker, Maryader, Baltimor, Tylog, do; Wankinco, Ryder, Alexandria; Baltimore, Taylor, and Ida, Hallett, Baltimore; Lubec, Chase, Philadelphia; e on the 21st and 22d of the present month. A punctulattention of the Visiting Committee is respectfully reuested.
The Winter term of the Institution will commence
Nov. 30th.

ATTENTION THE HUMANE!

ATTENTION THE HUMANE! ATTENTION THE HUMANE!

CALVIN I. BARRETT, son of Deacon CALVIN BARRET of Brookline Vt., left this town, in September last, with the impression, that it is his imperious duty to go from place to place, expounding the Scriptures and teaching men the ways of righteousness. Such were the circumstances under which he left his parents, that his relations and acquaintances are fearful that he is delirious, and will suffer from want and unkind treatment. His father having spent several days in search of him, in vain, his friends, one of whom is an aged grandmother, who it is feared, in consequence of this affliction, will be brought to her grave, request us, the undersigned, to inform Christians and the public generally, that he is a member of the Baptist Church in this place, in good standing and highly esteemed by all. His relatives desire that he may be kindly received wherever he may be, should any may be kindly received wherever he may be, should any one see or hear of him.

He is a young man about 21 years of age, nearly 6 feet in height, slender built, a little stooping forward, long favored, dark complexion, with dark full eyes and dark hair.

Cleared, ships Concord, Miltimore, for New Orleans; Cleared, ships Concord, When he left his parents, his dress was a black coat and Elizabeth Bruce, Rogers, do; Manchester, Patten, do

antaloons, and a palmeaf hat considerably worn.

A letter containing information where he is, should be irected to Fayetteville P. O. Newfane, Vt.

Enzabeth Bruce, Rogers, oc; Manchester, Fatten, do; Br. bark Britannia, Parker, Liverpool, N. S.—brigs Alberth Bruce, Rogers, oc; Manchester, Fatten, do; Br. bark Britannia, Parker, Liverpool, N. S.—brigs Alberth Bruce, Rogers, oc; Manchester, Fatten, do; Br. bark Britannia, Parker, Liverpool, N. S.—brigs Alberth Bruce, Rogers, oc; Manchester, Fatten, do; Br. bark Britannia, Parker, Liverpool, N. S.—brigs Alberth Bruce, Rogers, oc; Manchester, Fatten, do; Br. bark Britannia, Parker, Liverpool, N. S.—brigs Alberth Bruce, Rogers, oc; Manchester, Fatten, do; Br. bark Britannia, Parker, Liverpool, N. S.—brigs Alberth Bruce, Rogers, oc; Manchester, Fatten, do; Br. bark Britannia, Parker, Liverpool, N. S.—brigs Alberth Bruce, Liverpool, N. S.—brigs Alber N. S; Mary, (Br.) Spinney, Argyle; Azora, D'Wolf, Brunswick, Ga.; Prospect, Bangor; Minerva, Portsmouth; Enterprise, Nantucket.

THURSDAY, Nov. 10. Arrived, ship Coliseum, Deale, Canton—barks Ganges, Brown, Malaga; Garland, Whittemore, Gottenburg—brigs Lycoming, Daggett, and Brutus, Blanchard, Philadelphia—schs. Margaret, (Br.) Molanson, New Edinburg,

Eliza Ann, Vincent, Cape Haytien; Northener, Stevens, New Orleans; Victor, Jarvis, Baltimore; Baltic, Leavitt, Portland—schs. Wm. Allen, Cook, Neuvitas; John Ry-COMMUNICATIONS.

W. Ramsdell—C. Dustin—J. W. Case (too late for this week)—C. Adams—O. Scott (too late for this week)—J. C. Cromack (you will see by the Herald)—J. Perkins—S. Richardson (the paper is sent to Hanover, N. H. we shall send your paper)—Faul Wentworth—M. Lord—I. Win. Tell, Dover.

FRIDAY, Nov. 11.

Friday, Nov. 11.

Arrived, ships Saxon, Mansfield, London; Tagus, (new) Cohasset; Black Warrior, Muglord, Sydney, via Salem —brigs Irsis, (Sw) Lagerwall, Stockholm; Sylph, Atkins, and Warrior, Stetson, Philadelphia—mail packet sch. Lady Ogle, Stairs, Halifax—schs. Fancy, Chase, New York; Cambridge, Haliett, do; Jasper, Hamilton, do; Fairplay, Gilchrist, do; Doris, Thomas, do; Everlina, Knight, Portland; Geo. Washington, Nantucket.

Cleared, ships Rajah, (new) Bliss, Mobile; Sidney, (new) Cowen, Savannah—brigs Fame, Atwood, Bremen; Ocean, (Br.) Lennerton, Windsor; Agile, Kennedy, Wilmington, N. C.—Br. schs. Union, Kenny, Digby; Hope, Hursey, and Wentworth. Kenney, do; Martha Grace, Cole, Dorchester, N. S.; Mary Elizabeth, Crosby, Yarmouth; Suprise, Ellis, do—schs. Anu, Goodwin, Hartford; Frances, Portland; Tremont, Bangor; Apphia, do—sloop Express, Salem.

SATURDAY, Nov. 12. Arrived, brigs Samos, Brewer, Stockholm; John Han-cock, Brown, Arecibo—schs. William, (Br.) Collecton, Pictou, via Halifax; Louisa, Tillson, Western Islands, via Provincetown; Torch, Flinn, Philadelphia; Superb, N.

Provincetown; Torch, Flinn, Philadelphia; Superb, N. York—sloop Conveyance, Nanucket.

Cleared, bark Stag, Burnham, Batavia—brigs Poland, Simpson, Bangor; Noble, Mustard, Bath—schs. Elizabeth, John Williams, Grenada; Hercules, (Br.) Lockhart, Windsor; Hunt, (Br.) Dart, Parsboro; Lombard, (Br.) Biatchford, Cumberland; Perseverance, Appleby, St. John, NB; Coiner, Studley, Apalachicola; Cordova, Winsor, do; Fairfield, Chase, New York; Franklin Green, Cardner, Nawnort; Marning Star, Pice, Portland; Alice, Cardner, Nawnort; Marning Star, Pice, Portland; Alice,

isor, do; Fairneld, Chase, New York; Franklin Green, Gardner, Newport; Morning Star, Pike, Portland; Alice, Myrick, Hallowell; Bahama, Brier, Heifast; Sidney, Ingraham, Augusta; Dover Packet, Trofethen, Dover; Pearl, Salisbury—sloops Hector, Plymouth; Thetis, do; Packet, Portland; Peace, Bath.

P. M.—Cleared, brig Emma, Fletcher, Mobile—schs. Merchant, Goodricn, Portsmouth; Boston Packet, Quincy, Hallowell; Pilgrim, Talbot, Addison; Globe, Harding, Somerset; Canton, Rider, Bangor—sloops Boston, Portsmouth; Sabine, Haverhill.

Portsmouth; Sabine, Haverhill. SUNDAY, Nov. 13.

No arrival. Signal for two ships.

## Boston Prices Current.

|   | 1                                     |       |       |         |         |
|---|---------------------------------------|-------|-------|---------|---------|
| l | APPLES, new, bbl                      |       | from  | 82.25   | to 4.00 |
| 0 | SEANS, winte, per bushel,             |       |       | 1.70    | 2.25    |
|   | BEEF, mess, bbl                       |       |       | 12.50   | 14.00   |
| , | cargo, No. I,                         |       |       | 10.00   | 11.00   |
| f |                                       |       |       | 8.00    | 9.00    |
|   | BEESWAX, American, ib                 |       |       | 26      | 29      |
| d | CHEESE, new milk, ib                  |       |       | 8       | 12      |
| • | FEATHERS, northern, geese, lb         |       |       | -       | _       |
| u | southern, geese, .                    |       |       | 54      | 60      |
|   | FLAX, American, ib.                   |       |       | -       | -       |
| t | Fish, Cod, per quintal,               | •     | •     | 3.25    | 3.50    |
| e | FLOUR, Genesee, bbl                   |       |       |         | 11.00   |
|   | Baltimore, Howard street,             |       | •     | 10.75   |         |
| - | Baltimore, rioward street,            |       |       | 10.25   | 10.50   |
|   | Baltimore, wharf,                     |       |       | 10.00   |         |
|   | Alexandria,                           |       |       | 10.00   | 10.25   |
|   | GRAIN, Corn, aorthern yellow, per bu  | ishe  | ١, .  | 1.12    |         |
| _ | southern yellow, .                    |       |       | 1.05    | 1.10    |
|   | white,                                |       |       | 1.06    | 1.08    |
|   | Rye, northern,                        |       |       | 1.15    | 1.20    |
|   | Barley,                               |       |       | _       | -       |
| - | Oats, northern, (prime) .             |       |       | 60      | 68      |
|   | HAY, best English, ton of 2000 lbs.   | 7     |       | 25.00   |         |
|   | Eastern screwed,                      | •     | •     | 22.50   |         |
|   | Hard pressed,                         | •     | •     | 20,00   |         |
| ; |                                       |       |       | 45      | 50      |
| - | Honey, gallon,                        |       |       |         |         |
| , | Hors, Istquality, (new) lb            |       |       | 10      |         |
| , | 2d quality,                           |       |       | 9       |         |
|   | LARD, Boston, Ist sort, lb            |       |       | 16      | . 11    |
| , | Southern, 1st sort,                   |       |       | 16      | 18      |
| , | LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,   | b.    |       | 28      | 30      |
| , | do. country do.                       |       |       | 24      | 26      |
|   | Baltimore city do.                    |       |       | 25      | 28      |
| 3 | do dry hide.                          |       |       | 19      | 21      |
|   | New York red, light,                  |       |       | 20      | - 21    |
|   | Boston do. slaughter,                 |       | •     | 19      | 21      |
| , | do. light,                            |       |       |         | 21      |
|   | LIME, best sort, cask,                | •     |       | 1.15    |         |
| , | PORK, Mass., inspection, extra clear, | 144   | *     | 28.00   |         |
|   | Clear, from other States, .           | DOL   |       |         |         |
| , | Bone middle as (seems)                |       | •     | 26.50   |         |
| • | Bone, middlings, (scarce)             |       |       | 2.00    | -:-     |
|   | SEEDS, Herd's Grass, bushel,          |       |       | 3.00    | 3.15    |
| , | Red Top, northern, bushel,            |       |       | 75      | 1.00    |
| - | Hemp,                                 |       |       | 2.75    | 3.00    |
|   | Red Clover, northern, lb.             |       |       | 13      | 14      |
|   | Southern Clover                       |       |       | 10      | 11      |
| - | SILE COCCONS, American, bushel,       |       |       | 3.00    | 45      |
|   | TALLOW-tried lb.                      |       |       | 9       |         |
|   | Wool, prime or Saxony Fleeces, lb.    |       |       | 70      |         |
|   | Native washed,                        | •     | •     | -       | **      |
|   | Pulled superfine, .                   | •     |       | 60      | 63      |
| , | i list Lambs,                         | •     | •     |         |         |
|   | == { 2d Lambs,                        | •     | •     | 55      | 60      |
| ; | 3d Lambs, .                           |       |       | 45      | 48      |
| - | Z (1st spinning,                      |       |       | 30      | 38      |
|   | Southern pulled most                  |       |       |         |         |
|   | Southern pulled wool is gener         | ally  | o cen | is less | per lb. |
| V |                                       | _     | -     |         |         |
|   | PROVISION MADE                        | 2 830 | 27    |         |         |

# PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES. BUTTER, tub, 1b. . Ciner, bbl. HAMS, northern, lb. Southern, Eggs, dozen, Pork, whole hogs lb. Poultry, chickens, per pair, [N. E. Farmer.

[From the Daily Advertiser and Patriot.] BRIGHTON MARKET .- MONDAY, Nov. 7, 1836. At market, 5230 beef cattle, 680 stores, 7200 sheep, and 1120 swine. A very large number of beel cattle, several

housand sheep, and a lot of swine remain unsold. PRICES. Beef Cattle .- The unusual number at market offered a good selection, and prices consequently de-clined. We quote to conform, viz: a few extra at \$6.25; tirstquality, \$5.50 a 6.00; second quality, \$4.75 a 5.52; third quality, \$3.25 a 4.50 Barrelling Cattle.—The difficulty of obtaining money, together with the large supply of cattle at market, produced a very sensible falling off in prices. Several lots were purchased on 60 and 90 days' paper, and some lots were sold for less than they cost in the country. We

quote Mess \$5.00; No. 1, 4.00 a 4.25; No. 2, \$3.50 a 3.58; No. 3, 2.50.

Stores.—Yearlings at \$5 a 6; two year old year, \$5 a 15; three year old, \$14 a 22. Sheep.—Dull. Market overstocked, and prices low. Lots were taken at \$1.75, 2.00, 2.12, 2.25, 2.33, 2.42 and 2.50, Some fine wethers at 2.50, 2.75, 3.00, and 3.25 Swine .- One lot to peddle was taken at 6 8-8 and 7 3-8 and several lots at 6 1-2 and 7 1-2. At retail, 7 1-2 for

MORE NEW BOOKS.

JUST received from New York, and for sale by D. H. ELA. Watson's Sermons—Do. Conversations for the Young, Wesley's Sermons—Do. Conversations for the Young, Wesley's Sermons—Disciplines, Minutes of Conferences, for 1836, Hymns in elegant binding—Do. in plain do. Life of Bramwell—Do. of Abbott, Nelson's Journal.

sows and 8 1-2 for barrows.

Also on hand a variety of Books, Clarke on the Old Testa-tent, Christian's Manual, Bibles, Testaments, &c. &c. Nov. 16. MINUTES OF CONFERENCES FOR 1836, JUST received and for sale by D. H. ELA, 19 Washing Nov. 16.

FOREIGN BOOKS,

Magazines and Illustrated Works, IMPORTED TO ORDER, BY S. COLMAN. A NEW WORK is in preparation, illustrative of American Scenery, from sketches taken on the spot, by Mr. W. H. Bardett, and superbly engraved by the most eminent London Artists. The literary part by N. P. Willis, Esq. To be published uniform with the Illustrations of Switzerland, in parts, containing four engrayings, al. 50 cents each part.

ontaining four engravings, at 50 cents each part.

The following beautiful views are now on hand, at the prices Views in Switzerland, at 50 cents a part. Works of Hogarth, entire, in fifty-two parts, at 25 cts. each. Finden's Linuscape Illustrations of the Bible, price 62 cents

ich.

Byron Beauties, one to thirteen complete, at 62 cents each.
Gallery of the Graces, one to twelve, at 62 cents each.
Heath's Gallery of British Artists, in parts, at 25 cents each,
Colman's Literary Rooms.

COLMAN has recently published Selections from Female S. Poets, a present for Ladies, in beautiful embossed gill binding. It contains productions of forty different writers, in all, nearly one hundred pieces, some of them of surpassing excellence; at COLMAN'S Literary Rooms, 121 Washington

Dr. Coke :

#### Poetry.

SABBATH MORNING. Oh 'tis an hour when holy love, Might smile amidst earth's scenes of woe, The heavens are all in peace above, And all seems hushed and calm below A soothing influence, to the breast Refreshing as the dews of even, Lulls each disturbing care to rest, And steals the thoughts from earth to heaven.

The guiltless band of seraph powers Smile sweetly on the earth's repose, And o'er the sober-vested hours His influence the Spirit throws; Sweet Sabbath-time, the Christian's friend, Star of his being's rayless days, To thee his fond affections tend-His sad breast lightens in thy rays

The bell from yonder windowed tower Sends forth upon the stilly air Its music notes, to tell the hour Has come of bended knees and prayer, And as each sound that floated wide Dies in the quietness profound, Scarce seems a zephyr's sigh to chide The sacred spell that breathes around The pilgrim on the mountain's brow, Deep musing as he onward goes, Now winds far down the steep, and now

Glides through the shadowy vale's repose; He seeks the church, where truth and love His heaven-directed soul endear And peace sits brooding like a dove, The heavy-laden heart to cheer. Blest day, the Christian wanderer mourns, Who in time's shadowy nathway strays. When eve with chilling damps returns To dim thy sun's departing rays;

But soon, he, on the dark sea's shore With worn and weary feet shall stand, And hail the bright inheritance 3. M. S. Of the eternal Sabbath-land ! Presbyterian.

## Biographical.

Died, in Ellington, Conn., Aug. 5th, 1836, Ma-RINDA BUTTON, in the 32d year of her age. Much might be said in favor of the deceased, although a member of no visible church; yet those who were the most intimately acquainted with her, thought her to be a person of religious experience, while in health, and during a protracted illness by consumption, she was resigned to her situation. and when death approached, calm and composed, she committed her spirit to God who gave it, while her body rests in the grave.

JAMES O. DEAN. Monson, Mass., Oct. 10.

#### Miscellaneous.

TO LITTLE CHILDREN. CHILDREN, CHILDREN! stop a moment. I wish

to talk a little with you. Good parents are a great blessing. I hope you have such .- If you have, I suppose you go to the Sabbath School; for that is a place of inestimable worth to such as would gain true wisdom, and all good people should direct their children in the way

Well, if you have been long in the Sabbath Echool, and have been attentive, you have heard and treasured up many precious things. You know who was the first map, and the first woman; and how holy and happy the Lord made them .-You know too, how they sinned against the Lord, and were driven from his presence, and had no source of happiness. They were without God, as a friend, in the world. They had become his enemies. They had no peace in this world, nor any hope of glory in the world to come. All this you have heard at the Sabbath School, and I presume you have read about it in the Bible. What a blessed book that is: and how is the goodness of God revealed in giving it to us.

You are happy I hope, that the Lord did not leave us to perish in that state. I have just mentioned. You have heard the news of salvation.

" SALVATION! O, the joyful sound! What pleasure to our ears! A sovereign balm for every wound, A cordial for our fears."

The promise was soon made, that the seed of the woman should bruise the serpent's head. Now that seed of the woman was to be a Saviour. And has he come? Let us see. Angels have sung "Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth, peace, good will toward men." And why? Because there was born that "day in the city of David, that is, Pethlehem, a Saviour, which is Christ the

The Lord then has come from heaven, and been clothed in flesh, and has died for us. He has shed his most precious blood to wash away our sins. He has risen from the dead, and gone up to heaven. There he has prepared a happy home for those who love him in this world. And he has sent his Holy Spirit to prepare those, who desire with all their heart to go to heaven, for enjoyment in the delightful mansions of glory.

My dear children, have you not heard about all these things? Could you not give a very correct account of them, and also add much to what I have said? Your teachers, no doubt have talked with you on the importance of loving and serving the Lord. Surely, such wonderful love, such infinite condescension on the part of the Saviour, should constrain you to love him. O try to pray to him, and worship God with your whole heart.

Have you not sung the sweet little hymn, the first verse of which is :-

" Lord, how delightful 'tis to see A whole assembly worship thee; At once they sing, at once they pray, They hear of heaven and learn the way!"

it is delightful; and if your minds are interested in the performance of worship, it will be pleasing in the sight of the Lord. A great many of the hymns which you sing, are addressed to Him. You should not take such words upon a thoughtless tongue. But when you sing think you are addressing the Lord. And I will close, dear Children, by saying, do every thing, remembering that the Lord sees you, and if you do right, he will bless you. I am your friend,

STILLMAN.

Boston, Nov. 10.

FOR ZION'S HERALD.

I had a happy, prosperous friend. His nobly expanded brow, and his dark and piercing eye, bespoke an intellect of giant strength, capable of the post intense, unwearied application. When wandering by the beautiful Connecticut, or roaming o'er the cragged hills and delightful valleys of my native state, or when unskilfully managing the illpoised skiff on the clear, blue lake, he was ever the watchful attendant, ever the guardian angel of my wayward, dangerous course. His eye beamed the heavenly benevolence of his soul. Every act exhibited the purity and generosity of his unsuspecting, confiding heart.

THE FALLEN!

Time rolled rapidly onward. He encountered with infinite pleasure and satisfaction, the numerous obstacles which lay in his path to extensive usefulness, and consequent fame and glory. With manly strength, even in the days of boyhood, he grappled with the most forbidding subjects of ancient or modern science. Conscious of his masterly powers, he hasted with rapid strides to the summit of the hill of science, leaving his tardy companions far beneath. His name began to be known.

Undecaying as the mountains of everlasting ada- her brother has disinterred it for the cat. mant! Whence this dread catastrophe? Who the perpetrator of this darkest, foulest crime? See

wholesale misery and destruction. Newbury Seminary, Sept. 20.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE NORTH.

L. M.

which he is acquainted by personal observation. It is ions, beside the lovely daughters of Eve.

Road, on Monday last, drew a very striking con- scenes that are imprinted upon her memory are trast between the difference of character of the forsaken, and she puts all her trust and hope of people of the Northern and of the Southern parts future happiness upon a man. She sheds a few

had lately done) through the Northern States, whose voice is soft and penetrating, sinking into and witness the prosperity, the industry, the public the very heaviness of her heart, will ere long leave spirit, which they exhibit—the sedulous cultiva- her for the noisy chase, the tavern-dinner, and the ion of all those arts by which life is rendered com-midnight revel. What hours will she sit alone fortable and respectable—without feelings of deep without a murmur, looking love in the face of her sadness and shame, as he remembers his own ne- first-born. But see, her face lightens with joy, he elected and desolate home. There, no dwelling is has come. No! he enters not, there is a confused to be seen abandoned, no farm uncultivated, no noise in the passage, a mixture of many voices man idle, no waterfall even unemployed. Every they have borne him drunk to bed! The bottle person and every thing performs a part towards has a greater charm for him than the prattle of his the grand result, and the whole land is covered baby, or the angelic features of his wife; a face, with fertile fields, with manufactories, and conals, perhaps, and a mind, for which monarchs would and rail roads, and public edifices, and towns and resign realms to call their own. cities. Along the route of the great New York ca- Oh, woman! thou art lovely in thy sorrow:nal, (that glorious monument of the glorious mem- how my heart has ached to see thee smile, when ory of De Witt Clinton) a canal, a rail road, and a peace has been far from thee. Man, alas! is the turnpike, are to be seen in the width of perhaps clarkening cloud that too often dims the sun of her hundred yards, each of them crowded with tra- beauty. The clear blue serenity of the morning vel, or overflowing with commerce. Throughout of her youth would expand to a full unclouded day, their course, lands that before their construction and sink down into a twilight of repose, amid the would scarcely command five dollars the acre, now rosy hues of her own brightness, were it not for sell for fifty, seventy-five, or a hundred. Passing the desolating march of man, who spreads his along it, you see no space of three miles without a blackening thunder upon her tranquillity. She town or village, and you are never out of the sound would of a church hell.

We of the South are mistaken in the character of these people, when we think of them only as if left to her own innocence. Why drag such lovemergy and enterprise are directed to all objects, great and small, within their reach. At the fall of scanty rivulet they set up their little manufactory of wooden buttons or combs-they plant a barren hill side with broom corn, and make it into brooms at the bottom-and on its top they erect a windthe earth and the water, all working for them .-But at the same time the ocean is whitened to its extremities with the sails of their ships, and the land is covered with their works of art and useful-

Massachusetts is perhaps the most flourishing of the Northern States. Yet of natural productions she exports but two articles-granite and ice. Absolutely nothing but rock and ice! Every thing else of her commerce, from which she derives so much, artificial-the work of her own hands.

nication, knits the whole country into a closely you with all confidence, that this momentous mat fused; while the close intercourse of travel and ing disadvantages, and unknown. They were de-

neart, and directed by a common sensorism.

The industry and skill that have converted the inclement and barren hills of New England into a garden, in the genial climate and fertile soil of the South would create almost a paradise. Our natural advantages are among the greatest with which providence has blessed mankind, but we lack the spirit to enjoy and improve them. The rich ore is beneath our feet, yet we dig not for it. The golden fruit hangs from the bough, and we lift not our hands to gather it. The cask of delicious liquor is before our eyes, but we are too lazy even to broach it. In thinking, in writing, and in talking, we are equal to any people on the face of the earth-but we do nothing but think, write and talk."

#### MORE WORDS ABOUT WOMAN. BY THOMAS MILLER.

Never did knight enter the lists at joust or tourney, to shiver a lance, or win a prize, under the bright glance of his ladye-love, with a lighter heart, or a fuller flush of anticipated victory, than I again resume my pen, to prove fair woman's superiority over man.

"The child's the father of the man," sings His genius itself, polished by education, flashed Wordsworth, and the budding tyranny of boyhood light upon many subjects hitherto dark and ob- vouches for the fact. The fair-haired girl is content with her little doll, smoothing the pillow in its Suddenly a change, an unaccountable change, ap- tiny cradle, and fancying a mother's care; while peared in his whole conduct. His countenance the boy is a-field, robbing the poor bird of its told of something which rankled continually in his young. He brings them home, and, perhaps for a restless bosom. He was a captured slave! I day, their chirping may arrest his attention; he hardly need say more. 'Tis painful to tell the then grows weary, and the fair-haired girl becomes story of his capture; it was affecting to witness their step-mother and nurse. She takes them up his vain, his futile efforts to resist and defeat the stairs, has them placed by her little cot, and in the schemes of the destroyer. 'Twas melting, yea, it dark night she arises to feed them. If one dies, broke up the fountains of the soul, to see him fall she sheds tears for its loss-she puts it in her bo--and fall forever! And now, behold him where som, deeming that so innocent a nest will restore it he lies! A noble pile in ruins! Yet how costly, to life; nay, she digs it a grave, and plants flowers how magnificent, how imperishable those ruins? over it, and great is her grief when she finds that

him, there, hide his fiendish visage! See him far- en sword enacting the part of Napoleon among his thre down, writhing beneath the torturing lash of his own guilty conscience! Ah, behold! lighted up flowers, or sitting at her mother's feet, with tearful in his tormented bosom, the livid flames of an un-ending hell! Turn, haste away!—O hear his un-Wood," or some such pathetic ballad. She is buearthly, unavailing cries! He put the cup to his sied in laying down crums for the poor robin to neighbor's lips. God commanded him, high on his eat, while he, at a little distance is preparing his eternal throne, to refrain, to desist. True, twas a cup brick trap to catch the unsuspecting warbler.of wine; but it probed the first link of an unbroken When it rains, he amuses himself by destroying chain, which bound him a sacrifice to the insatia- the flies that hum in the window-pane-while she ble monster, intemperance—that Juggernaut of watches the silver drops, and thinks of the tears fallen from angels' eyes. So in childhood are the seeds of tender emotion sown; the woman is in possession of the breast, the tender plants of pity, and love, and hope, and sorrow, and fear-flowers At a public meeting held at Columbia, S. C., Senator that spring up in a future day, and make her still Preston made a speech in reference to the Charleston and the beloved Eden—the garden of which gods have Cincinnati Rail Road. His remarks, as will be seen, are been enamored, when they left their starry manreplete with complimentary allusions to the North, with sions like a dove, and alighted, with subsided pin-

Sweet, uncomplaining woman, she leaves her "Mr. Preston, in his speech concerning the Rail home and her friends, and becomes a wife; the f the Union, and the consequently opposite condi- natural tears when crossing the threshold, and like on of the countries that they inhabit.

He said that no Southern man can journey (as she is borne away. She recks not then that he

#### " Walk in beauty like the night Of cloudless lands and starry skies."

eddlers in born flints and bark nutmegs. Their ly flowers from the tender stem, and wear their fragrant beauty for an hour in triumph, then dash them heartlessly aside to wither for ever? How much has woman suffered through trusting to the boasted love of man? How many young hearts has he broken! and hopes innumerable, eternally blighted! What aching heads and throbbing brows, mill. Thus at a single spot you may see the air, and tearful eyes has he left upon lonely pillows, to weep away their sweet lives in torture, then rest unremembered in the grave!

> From the American Protestant Vindicator. ROMANISM IN CANADA. No. IV.

To the Honorable Sir Jonathan Sewell, Chief Justice of Lower Canada.

I have thus submitted to your consideration some of the facts which the recently arrived nu All this is done in a region with a bleak climate Frances Partridge deliberately and positively atand sterile soil, by the energy and intelligence of tests; and with all solemnity she reiterates the afthe people. Each man knows that the public good firmation, that her statements are "the truth is his individual advantage. The number of rail and nothing but the truth." I present them to your roads and other modes of expeditious intercommu- regard, without note or comment; only assuring compacted mass, through which the productions of ter now cannot rest! The statements made by Maimmerce and of the press, the comforts of life ria Monk, were the isolated averments of a forlorn and the means of knowledge, are universally dif- young woman, friendless, amid numerous perplexbusiness makes all men neighbors, and promotes a nied, and ridiculed; and herself has been the sub common interest and common sympathy. In a ject of all that reproach which Jesuit tergiversaommunity thus connected, a single flash of thought tion can invent, and Jesuit malignity effuse. Pow pervades the whole land, almost as rapidly as er, wealth, office and talents, in countless array, nought itself can fly. The population becomes, as have been marshalled against her in vain! All t were, a single set of muscles, animated by one enlightened Protestants in Britain and Ireland believe her "Awful Disclosures," without "the shad-How different the condition of things in the ow of a shade" of skepticism. Every well-inform-South! Here, the face of the country wears the ed Christian in the United States unhesitatingly aspect of premature old age and decay. No im- credits her melancholy narrative. There is not an rovement is seen going on-nothing is done for impartial and competent judge of the subject in osterity—no man thinks of any thing beyond the Canada, who does not fully avow his conviction of present moment. Our lands are yearly tasked to her truth. The whole course of proceedings of their utmost capacity of production, and when ex- the Canadian Popish priests, including their pas hausted are abandoned for the youthful West. Be- sive and affectedly contemptuous negligence, has cause nature has been prodigal to us, we seem to invariably tended to confirm her allegations against

think it unnecessary to do any thing for ourselves. | the female convents-and now when the judgment of the whole Anglican community on both of shores of the principal Books for sale by D. H. ELA, shores of the Atlantic ocean, was about to be effusshores of the Atlantic ocean, was about to be effused in a simultaneous decision, that THE CANADIAN ECCLESIASTICS ARE GUILTY—before the verdict is announced, lo! another voluntary witness appears, a witness whose eyes, ears, hands, mouth and heart; whose intellect and sensibilities, and uniform experience from infancy, through youth, and up to matured womanhood, have constantly been Are you a Christian? engrossed by the polluting scenes which have been exhibited the tragedies which have been enacted, the buffoonery which has been displayed, and the ever shifting frauds and impostures of that 'mystery of iniquity," and that "working of Satan," which sway in the Hotel Dieu Nunnery, at Mon-

Is it not a self-evident proof of infatuated "strong delusion," in the Roman priests of Montreal, now they are arraigned at the bar of the public, especially wherever the English language is spoken, that they can expect to evade a strict scrutiny ?-Their open acknowledgment of guilt, at the present crisis, would not be more demonstrable evidence of the truth of Maria Monk's " Awful Disclosures," than the silence which they have so long maintained: the undeniable alterations which have been made on the premises of the Hotel Dieu Convent of Montreal: the farcical examination by which they have attempted to gull the publicand the perjured affidavits, for which, Mr. Jones. editor of "L'Ami du Peuple" in Montreal, the very individual who bought them, and paid them the bribe of their perjury, did not dare to deny to me, in the presence of other gentlemen, that he had ac tually paid the stipulated price!!!

The preceding narrative, it is believed, presents to you, in your official character, as Chief Justice of Lower Canada, topics for grave and judicial investigation. For the present, I only add, that both these late nuns are now in the city of New-York; that Sainte Eustace has already been obliged to attest the substantial truth of her "Awful Disclosures," in judicial form; and that not only Maria Monk, but also Frances Patrick is willing at any time, whenever circumstances render it necessary, to ratify the above testimony, by that "oath for confirmation which is an end of all strife."

I have the honor to be,

Your faithful servant, G. B.

EDUCATION OF CHILDREN.—We would rather, nfinitely rather, see a child of six or seven years. hale and strong, with a clear, ruddy skin, and other marks of a sound physical education, who had Fuller's Works; not been sent to learn his letters, and could not Fox's B distinguish A from B, than we would see one pale, delicate looking, lethargic in his movements, even Guide to Young Disciples; though he could repeat whole pages by note, ay, or Good's Book of Nature; even—and we once knew such an instance—read Henry's Exposition; Horne on Missions; Herbert's Works; their future lives—giving them the same facilities for acquiring information, and supposing the original formation of the brain to be much the same in Josephus' Works; nal formation of the brain to be much the same in them both—we would unhesitatingly give it as Juvenile Biography; our opinion that, in the long run, the former would distance the latter in mental capability, and distinguish himself more in whatever path of intellectuusefulness he might be placed .- Magazine of Health.

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TRUSSES.

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We wish agents to be particular to write the names of sub-scribers, and the name of the post office to which papers are to be sent, in such a manner that there can be no misunders anding

Vol. VII. N

Da Office No

Willia

FO LETTERS DEAR BROTHE ter from you, in 2 me opportunity t Before replying

as I did in my f with a design to ing, provided you 1. I granted th in a great many se kinds of servitud slave to the volun

criminals for crim And we sometim boring persons the of themselves. A servitude, which very, might be ju But is this all you and attempt to de hired or voluntary improperly somet just. Do you gran labor of beings " h let us shake hand did you begin the You might have s all brother Scott's man's being held a tents and purposes

in that sense, and in favor of it," and 5. Where did yo definition of "libe and truths be belie 6. Do you wish and asserting, that that thing is invar

7. If Slavery is we to oppose it i "colonization," or 8. If right, ough it as universally as or, clime, condition selves also?

9. If not, what, and who shall fix t 10. Do you wis and asserting that person is his absolu 11. Do you mea the quotation you shalt buy," a comm take up your seven

they merit. And not, I intend to give I would howeve been with good shall I endeavor dropped from my cv. I am sorry. A by authorize the e ject is to obtain tru truth. Hoping we together lift up our villany," and ocean

scribe myself,

FOR DR. WARDLAW MR. EDITOR,-Wardlaw, delivere pation Society, an enridge, are now b that the former s the latter: but ho will not be the cas tian Advocate and reconciled with n much less, how it ty due to the char or to the virtues of

pists which he rep I have read bo think impartially, been conducted i the righteous caus the least. His ele the purity and im mental principles i he has so long and so the philanthrop; ed by none acqua whole of the addre move from an atte our national crime the love of it, to l

Mr. Breckenridg national evils, (or by the British go are correct, has h his associates in the these evils,-that their utmost to reposed to receive And moreover, ha that they will wit